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WASHINGTON.

DEMOCRATIC LEADERS IN COUNCIL.

THE POLICY TO BE PURSUED IN CONGRESS—THE RESUMPTION ACT TO BE REPEALED—THE ATTITUDE ON THE SCHOOL QUESTION—REDUCTION OF EXPENDITURES—THE ARMY TO BE REDUCED AND OFFICERS' ALLOWANCES CUT OFF.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—The Democratic leaders had an important conference at the house of Fernando Wood last night, at which the policy of the Democratic Party, on various topics, was discussed. There were present Representatives from all sections, including Messrs. Kerr, Randall, Cox, Morrison, Payne, Holman, and others. The financial question was considered, and it was agreed that something must be done. The inflationists are pressing urgently from one side, and the hard-money men from the other. If the House does nothing, it will be open to the charge of inactivity, and, as the situation is viewed now, it seems to be in favor of inflation but afraid to act. The provisions of a bill were agreed upon, and it will be referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency, and there will probably be an effort made later in the session to pass it. The bill is what the leaders, so-called, deem prudent to propose at the present time, and in the absence of formal action may be considered an expression of the party purpose. It is meant to be so taken, but that it really represents the views of the body is very improbable. The bill has been prepared by Henry B. Payne, of Ohio, and will be presented to the House to-morrow. It is very brief, and provides for the repeal of the Resumption act, and requires that the Government shall retain in the Treasury five per cent. of all specie received from all sources to establish what is to be known as a Resumption Fund. It also provides that all national banks shall, for the purposes of resumption, establish a resumption fund by retaining in their vaults five per cent. of all specie interest received by them from the Government upon bonds deposited to secure circulation and deposits, and that this resumption fund so created shall be held as a reserve for the resumption of specie payment. The authority to determine the date of resumption is not given to any officer of the Government, but is to be determined at a conference between the Secretary of the Treasury and the National Banks.

It is understood that the conference agreed to a line of policy upon the school question. It is intended to bring the House to a vote upon the proposed amendment to the Constitution touching the public schools at the earliest day practicable. The spirit of the Blaine amendment is regarded favorably. As a matter of party policy, however, they will not permit Blaine's proposition to pass, but will bring in a substitute differing in form but not in purpose. This, they think, will give the Democrats whatever credit may attach to the passage of such an amendment to the Constitution, and forever take the school question from party politics.

Touching the annual appropriations, it is understood the proposed effort to reduce the aggregate amount forty millions below the aggregate of last year's appropriations has been abandoned. They believe, however, it is possible to reduce the amount thirty millions, and will direct their efforts to secure that result. One of the chief means to this end will be in reductions expected to be made in the Army bill. Instead of striving to reduce the numerical strength of the Army to 15,000 men, it is now proposed to make the number 20,000. This reduction, together with cutting off many allowances of officers, and possibly reducing the staff, they think will save $13,000,000 per annum. The Pay Department is particularly mentioned as offering opportunities for the pruning-hook, it being alleged that there is now one Paymaster for every 500 enlisted men. The most important action of the conference was on the currency question. The difficulties presented by the proposition of amnesty were also talked over.

CONGRESSIONAL BUSINESS.

THE CENTENNIAL APPROPRIATION AND THE AMNESTY BILLS—EXTRAORDINARY NUMBER OF BILLS INTRODUCED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—The Centennial Appropriation bill will be brought up in the House to-morrow, but the prospects of its passage are not so bright as they seemed before the entanglement with the Amnesty bill. The friends of the bill are, however, confident it will have a majority. The natural course will be to go into Committee of the Whole, to consider the bill, and if no factious opposition is made the measure may be reported back to the House and passed to-morrow or next day; otherwise, a two-thirds vote would be necessary to reach action speedily. The Amnesty bill may not come up to-morrow for consideration or action, beyond fixing a day for debate, which will be agreed to by the Republicans without opposition, if the privilege of voting on amendments is allowed. If the Centennial bill is first brought up, the Amnesty bill may not be heard of in any way till after the former is decided.

This session of Congress has been unusually prolific of bills, resolutions, &c., of all sorts. At most former sessions of Congress a thousand bills in one session was rarely known, and if by chance they did reach that number, bill 1,000 was a curiosity, and all the printers at the Government office were called around the stone to inspect it; to note who it was introduced by and what its provisions were. With only two weeks of actual session there have been already introduced 902 bills, 689 of which have come from the House. There is a good prospect that as many more may be offered in the next two weeks, for nearly every new member has something ready to be presented at the first opportunity.

THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE LIBRARIAN—INCREASE OF BOOKS DURING THE YEAR—CROWDED CONDITION OF THE LIBRARY—THE QUESTION OF A BUILDING.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—Mr. A. R. Spofford has presented his annual report as Librarian of Congress to the Committee on the Library. It covers the calendar year of 1875. There has been a large increase in the number of volumes in the library. The number reported last year was 274,157. The present enumeration gives 293,507, an increase of 19,350 volumes during the year. Of the whole number of volumes 34,516 are in the law department, and 258,991 in the miscellaneous library. There are in addition to the books 80,000 pamphlets, bound and unbound. Of the increase last year there were by purchase, 7,654 volumes; by copyright, 8,062; by deposits from the Smithsonian Institute, 1,402; by donations, including State documents, 945, and by exchanges, 1,269. The whole number of pamphlets added during the year was 7,373. There has been a steady increase in the number of copyright entries in each class remaining subject to copyright. The actual number of entries during thirteen months was 15,927, and the receipts paid into the Treasury were $13,151 50. The work of indexing the public documents has been pushed as vigorously as possible, though with a small force. During the last six months 300 volumes have been indexed. The Boston Public Library has proposed that Congress publish an index, approximately full, for the public documents, which it has prepared. Mr. Spofford recommends that this manuscript be made the basis of the index, and that it be expanded and verified as may seem necessary when the work has been examined. He does not, however, recommend its separate publication by the Government. He says the index can be completed in two years by employing upon it an increased force. Mr. Spofford renews his recommendation for a new library building. Unless some provision be speedily made for more room, the library will become so much overcrowded that its utility will be seriously impaired. His report upon this point is very strong. Measures to increase the room would without doubt have been authorized before this time by Congress, but for a division of opinion as to the erection of a separate building or the enlargement of the Capitol. The arguments are very strong in favor of a separate building, but as some alterations must be made in the Capitol building, and they may be made so as to serve the necessities of the library for many years to come, it is not unlikely that the proposition to keep it in the Capitol will prevail. Mr. Spofford in his report shows that the Librarian, if no additional room is provided, will soon preside over the greatest chaos in America; but if the library is permitted to grow in an orderly and natural manner it will rank among the finest in the world.

RECIPROCITY WITH CANADA.

THE FORTHCOMING REPORT OF THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON COMMERCE—IMPORTANCE OF GREATER COMMERCIAL INTERCOURSE TO BOTH COUNTRIES.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—Hon. Elijah Ward, to whom the House Committee on Commerce referred the joint resolution authorizing the President to appoint Commissioners to ascertain on what basis a treaty of reciprocal trade for the mutual benefit of the people of the United States and Canada can be negotiated, will report at an early day. It is expected he will refer to the difficulties of preventing smuggling along our northern frontier, which the Secretary of the Treasury declared to be, "under existing circumstances, very great, if not in some respects insurmountable." Both countries are injured by want of commercial intercourse, which, together with natural resources, is the chief cause of the prosperity of our own States. The population of Canada is larger than that of all the six New-England States, and her mercantile navy already exceeds that of any country except Great Britain, the United States, and Germany. These facts prove the importance of this subject. During the old treaty, imperfect as it was, what is called the "balance of trade" was in our favor. Since that time until the panic there was a large balance against us. The proportion of the foreign commerce of Canada, which was transacted with this country, has been reduced from fifty-two to thirty-five per cent. The National Board of Trade, the Boards of Trade of Boston, Chicago, St. Paul, and many other similar associations have in substance earnestly concurred in the expressions of the New-York Chamber of Commerce that "it is especially desirable, on political as well as economical grounds, that all unnecessary hindrances should be removed from the commercial intercourse between the United States and the great Dominion which bounds our northern frontier for so many thousands of miles," and strongly recommended "the proper authorities at Washington to enter into such treaty stipulations whenever the Canadian authorities may be found ready to meet them on a basis of perfect fairness and equity." Corresponding views have frequently been expressed by the leading commercial bodies in Canada. If our present tariff, or any other cause, should prevent any thoroughly comprehensive arrangement, Gen. Ward, it is thought, desires investigation by the Commissioners to ascertain how far reciprocal arrangements for the extension of trade can be made by treaty. Some manufactures might be admitted from each country into the other, free of duty, with benefit to the people of both. Many of the rare productions of each country can be profitably exchanged with great convenience to the people in various localities, and advantage to the railroads, canals, seaports, shipping, agriculture, and manufactures of this country. This trade driven from us might be restored and the prosperity of many branches of industry much increased. Gen. Ward further holds that any commercial arrangement between the two countries, if justly beneficial to both, must include the manufactured as well as the raw products of each, thus giving mutual encouragement to industry and permitting labor in each country to adjust itself to the utmost advantage. But to place both countries on a fair footing as to the general and unlimited exchange of manufactures, it is necessary that no higher duty should be levied in one than in the other on the materials used in manufacture. Hence it is expected Gen. Ward will suggest a Customs union like that now embracing all of the States of Germany, except the two cities of Hamburg and Bremen, which has proved to be of incalculable benefit. Under it the same duties are collected on the joint frontier of the States thus united, (while in our case it would be on the north and the ocean frontiers only.) Within that line all trade is as untrammeled as within our present Union. There is an end of smuggling between the States, and Custom-houses between them are abolished. Thus a vast saving is effected. An equitable distribution of the revenue is made among the States so united. The smuggling, which the Secretary of the Treasury says it is now almost impossible to prevent, will, under the present system, increase as the frontier country is more densely peopled, especially if, as now proposed in Great Britain, a Customs Union or Zollverein shall be established between her and Canada. It is thought the magnitude of the interests involved and the impossibility of determining by mere statistics, without conference with leading men specially conversant in the departments of trade to assist, and manufactures most affected by an extension of trade with Canada, render necessary the appointment of Commissioners who would give their best and individual attention to the subject, and that they should be three in number, to give due representation on the commission to those different portions of the Union most interested.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

THE OFFICE OF THE ARMY PAY DEPARTMENT—THE "BOGUS EDES" CASE—THE CHORPENNING CLAIM.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—Owing to contemplated improvements by the owner of the building for some years occupied by the Pay Department of the Army, that office has been obliged to seek new quarters. Rooms have accordingly been engaged over a grocery store on F street, at a yearly rental of $5,000. This building, like others rented by the Departments, is not fire-proof, and, therefore, valuable papers which could not be replaced, are always in danger from conflagration.

It has heretofore been stated that the United States District Attorney has moved for a new trial in the case of John Green, who was indicted and tried for personating David Edes in the release of the burglar Snyder, but acquitted by the jury, and that the motion for a new trial is based on the fact that the foreman of the jury had some years ago been convicted of felony. It is now said that the prosecution has not only procured additional evidence as to the bad conduct and incompetency of the jury who tried Green, but that additional evidence has been accumulated to prove conclusively that Green is the man who personated Edes, and that the bailing was the result of a well-arranged conspiracy.

After Representatives Fort and Cason had been serenaded last night for the interest manifested by them for Union soldiers in bestowal of office and emoluments, as expressed in resolutions offered by them in the House of Representatives, those composing the procession proceeded to the White House, and the committee informed the President of their object. He appeared on the front portico amid cheers, and said he was very glad to meet them, and gave the assurance that his heart beat in sympathy with theirs, and he would do all in his power for the Union soldiers. Several of those who lost their places under the recent organization of the House, have already been provided with office, and others, it is said, are to be cared for in the same way.

The Chorpenning case, involving a claim of $443,000 against the Post Office Department, will be argued to-morrow before the Court of Claims, where, as the counsel for Chorpenning recently said, it will be determined whether or not the claim is fraudulent.

Mrs. Gaines has arrived in this city, after an absence of two years, to attend to a suit pending in the Supreme Court, affecting the probate of a will in New-Orleans. She says she has been engaged in litigation concerning her interests for forty-four years and spent three fortunes.

THE NEW-JERSEY LEGISLATURE.

AN IMPORTANT SESSION TO BEGIN TO-MORROW—THE PROBABLE OFFICERS OF THE TWO HOUSES—THE STATE TREASURERSHIP.

From Our Own Correspondent.

TRENTON, Sunday, Jan. 9, 1875.

The session of the New-Jersey Legislature is to open in this city on Tuesday, and is likely to be very important. The drawing and passage of acts modifying or repealing existing statute laws so as to bring all the State laws into conformity with the constitutional amendments adopted last September, imposes a delicate duty upon the members. Anticipating the occasion, both parties last Fall put their best men forward, and most capable legislators have been returned from all parts of the State.

Some of the amendments became operative immediately upon their adoption by the people. Others require the action of the Legislature to make them effective. This is notably the case with the several amendments which prohibit the passage of "private, special, or local laws," "regulating the internal affairs of towns and counties, or appointing local officers or Commissioners to regulate municipal affairs." Had this provision gone into effect as soon as ratified, some of the cities, towns, and counties would have been left without local governments. The friends and attachés of the local government of Jersey City—an obnoxious system of commissions—will make an effort to induce the Legislature to do nothing under this amendment, but the amendments not only enjoin the houses from creating commissions in the future, but direct them also to abolish those already existing. "The Legislature," the paragraph concludes, "shall pass general laws providing for the cases enumerated in this paragraph," and any attempt to evade this responsibility will make the Legislature answerable to the people.

Another matter about which an active contest is expected is the law known as the "Five County act," which exempts mortgages, &c., from taxation in five of the counties in the State. It will become the duty of the Legislature either to repeal the act or make it of equal effect throughout the State. The five counties now reaping the benefit of the act see in its existence the law of their growth in numbers and wealth, and will oppose its repeal. Those parts of the State which are not affected by it refused, when the act was passed, to take the benefit of it, and will probably oppose the extension of its operation over the whole State. Efforts at economy and retrenchment will also probably occupy a large share of the attention of the houses, while other changes in the existing State laws of minor importance will be necessary.

Gov. Bedle has been engaged for a fortnight on his Message, and has completed it. It is not long, but touches upon all of the mooted questions of State interest, and upon many of those of national interest. He will doubtless advise the Legislature as to their duties in connection with the constitutional amendments. He is expected to utter some strong sentiments against Church interference with the system of public education, and possibly discuss briefly the financial problem.

Each party will probably have a caucus to-morrow evening. The Republicans, who are in the majority, will have no difficulty in reaching a conclusion. John D. Carscallen, of Hudson, who received the Republican nomination for Speaker of the House last Winter, when the Republicans were in the minority, will doubtless be selected as candidate for Speaker this Winter. A. C. Scovel, of Camden, is the only competitor who has shown any strength, though Youngblood, of Morris, is in the field also. The chances of John Y. Foster, of Newark, for Clerk are regarded better than those of either of his competitors. J. H. Potts, of Mercer, will probably receive the nomination for Recording Clerk, and Col. Drake, of Union, and W. H. Izard, of Salem, are contesting the position of Engrossing Clerk.

Gen. Sewell, of Camden, and Levi D. Jarrard, of Middlesex, are the prominent candidates for President of the Senate. Gen. Sewell had the lead at the beginning of the race, but Senator Jarrard's strength has grown rapidly during the last few days, and the contest will be a close one. The fact that Gen. Sewell voted for the Catholic bills that were so overwhelmingly defeated last Winter is working heavily against him. Senator Thorne was among the aspirants at the outset, but it is understood that he has withdrawn from the struggle. The empty honor of a Democratic caucus nomination will probably be accorded to Senator Hopper, of Passaic, who is serving the last year of his term. Messrs. Voorhees and Cloke, who acted respectively as Clerk and Reading Clerk last year, will be re-elected this year. F. F. Patterson, of Newark, and F. L. Lundy, of Morristown, are the candidates for Engrossing Clerk. A number of State offices are to be filled—some in joint session, others upon the Governor's nomination. The principal interest centres on the selection of a successor for State Treasurer Sooy. Hon. Phineas Jones, of Newark, A. B. Britton, of Madison, Messrs. Bechtel, and Barton, of Trenton, and Messrs. Butts and Wright, of Camden, are the leading candidates. The selection will not be made for several days after the assembling of the houses.

ATTEMPT TO DEFRAUD.

BOSTON, Jan. 9.—The proprietor of a grocery store in Reading, named Stillman, was arrested on Saturday last and held in $10,000 bail for his appearance to-morrow before the District Court. It is alleged that Stillman, with a view to obtaining a heavy insurance on his stock of goods, had arranged with certain parties to fire his store, under promise of receiving a sum of money, said to be $1,000. Accordingly arrangements were made and combustible materials prepared, consisting of four kegs of gunpowder and a barrel of spirits, but at the last moment the parties declined to ignite the lucifer, which would have resulted in the destruction of the building.

KENTUCKY SENATORIAL CONTEST.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 9.—Hon. Isaac Caldwell announces his withdrawal from the Senatorial contest in the columns of the *Frankfort Yeoman* of yesterday morning, "upon a full conviction," he says, "that there is no apparent reason to believe that the further use of my name will create harmony within the ranks of the Democratic Party in the contest already warmly pressed." This withdrawal leaves the field to Messrs. Stevenson, Beck, Williams, and Leslie. It is thought that Mr. Caldwell's support will assist Mr. Stevenson very much, and that the contest is now between him and Mr. Beck.

WISCONSIN STATE GRANGE.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 9.—During the session of the State Grange, which has just been concluded in this city, it is understood that measures were matured to prevent the repeal or essential modification of the Potter law. Resolutions were also adopted calling for a law to limit banks to six per cent. interest, and for a repeal of the act increasing the rate of postage on transient printed matter, seeds, merchandise, &c.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

ENGLAND AND SPAIN.

THE LONDON TIMES ON THE SPANISH WARNING AGAINST CARLIST BATTERIES ON THE COAST.

LONDON, Jan. 10—5:30 A. M.—The *Times* in a leading article says: "The notice in the *Gazette* of Jan. 8, warning mariners not to approach the Spanish coast east of Bilboa on account of danger from the Carlist batteries planted there, will suggest the thought that our Government is treating a serious matter too lightly. Being at peace with Spain, we have a right to trade with any part of her territory. The Government of Spain is bound to protect the property of our countrymen when within three miles of her coast. Were any of our seamen murdered, or our ships burned in one of her harbors, we should insist that the criminals be punished and compensation made. The Spanish Government might plead it is too weak to control its unruly subjects, and too poor to pay. If such an excuse were false, we should invite that Government to do justice or prepare for reprisals, which would amount to a declaration of war. If the Government were really powerless we should have the right to take its place and defend the lives and property of our subjects. These elementary facts suffice to show the duties of our Government in the present case. If the Carlists injure any British ship, we must look to Madrid for redress. Either King Alfonso or we must assume the police of the Spanish coasts. The plain duty of Spain is to place a fleet off the coasts such as will silence the Carlist batteries. If the Government will not protect its own coasts, it must pay for any damage the rebels may do. We fail to see why Spain should be freed from the duty of guarding her own coasts. Her Navy is so powerful that in case of a rupture with the United States she would have a great advantage in the commencement of the struggle. Some vessels may be stationed off Cuba; that is an arrangement with which we cannot concern ourselves. It Spain insists on having the luxury of rebellious colonies, at a time when wasted by civil war at home, she must take the consequences."

The article goes on to review the habitual leniency of the other powers to Spain, the result of which is that her statesmen presume on the continuance of a foolish and treacherous impunity. It would be better for all parties if Spain was held accountable for her actions. *The United States might set a good example by insisting that Cuba be no longer allowed to become the plague instead of the pearl of the Antilles.*

The article concludes by recommending that Spain be told that she will be held accountable for every shilling of damage done to foreign vessels by Carlist shells, when, doubtless, after preliminary bluster, the remedy would be found easy, and Spain would see clearer the danger of dallying with civil war.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

ITALY IN FAVOR OF THE ANDRASSY NOTE.

ROME, Jan. 9.—The report is confirmed that Italy has given notice of her adhesion to Count Andrassy's note concerning Turkish reforms.

AUSTRIAN DISCLAIMER OF INTENTION TO OCCUPY THE TURKISH PROVINCES.

LONDON, Jan. 10—4 A. M.—A special dispatch from Vienna to the London *Standard* contains the following: "A report is current in Bosnia and Dalmatia that 40,000 Austrian troops will very shortly occupy Bosnia. In Vienna official circles assurances are constantly given that no occupation of the Turkish Provinces is intended, even if the Porte rejects Count Andrassy's proposals. If the insurgents refuse to lay down their arms when the great powers require them to, Austria will simply discontinue the subsidy which she now gives to refugees from the revolting districts."

UNRESERVED ACCEPTANCE OF THE AUSTRIAN NOTE BY FRANCE.

LONDON, Jan. 10.—The Vienna correspondent of the *Times* announces that France has unreservedly accepted the Austrian note.

A Vienna dispatch to the *Standard* reports that the Turkish Government has ordered the Circassians settled in Bulgaria to be organized into twelve battalions, which are destined to guard the frontier of Servia.

THE AUSTRIAN NOTE IN PARIS.

LONDON, Jan. 10—6 A. M.—A Berlin dispatch to the *Daily News* says it is reported that the Turkish Ambassador at Paris endeavored to influence the Duc Decazes against the ratification of Count Andrassy's note, and consequently it is inferred that the Porte was assured that Great Britain would reject it.

SPAIN.

CAPTURE OF A GERMAN VESSEL WITH CONTRABAND OF WAR—A CARLIST GENERAL READY TO TURN ALFONSIST.

MADRID, Jan. 9.—An official dispatch has been received here which states that a Spanish man-of-war has captured a vessel, carrying the German flag, and laden with contraband of war.

The *Cronista* is confident that the Government will not accept the resignation of Señor Rubi, Financial Commissioner to Cuba.

The same journal reports that the wife of Gen. Tristany, the noted Carlist leader, has informed the Spanish Ambassador at Paris that her husband will declare allegiance to King Alfonso if he is allowed to retain his military rank. The Madrid Government has not yet decided what answer to make.

RUSSIA IN ASIA.

A LARGE BODY OF INSURGENTS NEAR ANDIJAN IN A STRONG POSITION.

LONDON, Jan. 9.—Late advices from Khodjent say it is estimated that 25,000 insurgent Turcomans are assembled in the neighborhood of Andijan, which is expected to be the chief theatre of the war. Andijan has been fortified, and is capable of offering strenuous resistance.

BELGIUM.

TROOPS SENT TO THE SCENE OF THE MINERS' STRIKE.

BRUSSELS, Jan. 9.—Two battalions of carbineers have gone to Charleroi, where the strike continues.

The troops of the garrison of Brussels have received orders to be in readiness to proceed to Charleroi if their presence should be required.

RAILROAD DISASTER IN RUSSIA.

A TRAIN WITH RECRUITS WRECKED AND BURNED—SIXTY-EIGHT KILLED AND FIFTY-FOUR WOUNDED.

ODESSA, Jan. 9.—A train filled with military recruits ran off the track yesterday and plunged down an embankment. The wrecked cars caught fire before all the men could be extricated, and many were burned to death. The total number of killed is sixty-eight and fifty-four are injured, several fatally.

FRANCE.

PRINCE NAPOLEON'S FRIENDS IN CORSICA—M. OLLIVIER TO THE ELECTORS OF VAR—A DEFENSE OF THE EMPEROR.

PARIS, Jan. 9.—An active canvass is being made for Prince Napoleon in Corsica, where a coalition exists against the election of M. Rouher.

M. Ollivier has issued an address to the electors of the Department of Var. He declares that he is in favor of the alliance of democracy and liberty by the hand of a strong and national power. Referring to the past, he says the Emperor did not desire to enter into the conflict with Prussia; he did all in his power to preserve peace. If the intrigues of the irreconcilables had not thwarted plans and revealed movements to the enemy, if the Emperor had not been betrayed, and if the resources of the country had not been disorganized and squandered by the revolution, the Army of the Rhine would have been victorious.

The *Constitution* (newspaper) is authorized to deny that Minister Buffet has made any communication to the press relative to candidates favored by the Government.

GREAT BRITAIN.

AN APPEAL TO MR. DISRAELI FOR AMNESTY TO THE FENIANS.

LONDON, Jan. 10.—Dion Boucicault, the dramatic author, has written a long letter to Mr. Disraeli urging the release of the Fenian prisoners. He points to the fact that the play of "Shaughraun" has been witnessed by 200,000 people in London, and the incidents therein concerning the supposed amnesty to the Fenians were always enthusiastically received. In conclusion he says: "I know that toward these few miserable men are directed the sympathies of 20,000,000 of English hearts in American breasts which sincerely respect their mother country and would love her dearly if she would let them. One crowning stroke of humanity would be worth a dozen master strokes of policy. The great treaty to be established with the United States is a hearty cohesion of the English and American people."

GERMANY.

THE DEUTSCHLAND DISASTER—AN INTERNATIONAL MODE OF INQUIRY PROPOSED.

LONDON, Jan. 10—5 A. M.—The *Post's* Berlin dispatch states that Capt. Brickenstein will not demand a German inquiry into the loss of the steamer Deutschland. The German Government has invited other maritime States to an international conference, to devise a common mode of inquiry into shipwrecks and other disasters to shipping.

THE BREMERHAVEN INVESTIGATION.

LONDON, Jan. 10.—A Berlin telegram to the *Times* gives assurance that the principal facts elicited in the inquiry relative to Thomas will be officially published.

FOREIGN NOTES.

The Empress of Japan has decided on the erection of a college for young girls who wish to devote themselves to teaching.

Foreigners visiting England are not the only people who get bewildered in the great metropolis of London. During the exhibition of thoroughbred cattle before Christmas at the Agricultural Hall one intelligent farmer from a northern county is said to have got so mixed up in the Metropolitan and District Railways that, after spending a pleasant afternoon underground, he was finally landed in a somewhat excited condition at Windsor, having been inveigled into a Great Western Mail Line train by some wily official.

An old sailor named McCarthy, who lately died in Ireland, was spoken of as the last witness of the famous naval duel between the Shannon and the Chesapeake. But it appears that there are others still living in England, and among them is Admiral Sir Provo Wallis, G. C. B., who was a Lieutenant on board the Shannon, and upon whom it devolved to secure the prize and take her to Halifax. In Montrose there still lives another witness of the fight in the person of Mr. James Conif, who lost one of his hands in the action.

A battle is raging between the French War Office and legal authorities on the question of mustaches. A great number of barristers belong to the Armée Territoriale, and as such stand under the control of the War Department. No law is more strict than that which compels an officer to wear his mustaches, unless it be that which forbids a barrister the same ornament. Hence a conflict carried on with some bitterness. The Cour de Paris is determined not to be overriden by the War Office, and this great question is to be debated at a full assembly.

A rare and valuable book has just been sold at the Hôtel Drouot, being a missal, on vellum, of Flemish origin, which had been in the family of M. De Gauvain, of Nancy, for more than a hundred years. It is enriched with twenty-three miniatures—five small and eighteen large. The former represent the four evangelists, and Jesus taken from the tomb by angels. The eighteen others, with their borders, fill the whole page, and some of them have numerous figures, one as many as fourteen. This precious manuscript was put up at 10,000 francs, and in a few minutes was bought for 20,000 francs by M. Rabitte, who was said to be acting for the Duc d'Aumale.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

John Welker's grocery store and Jacob Rouph's bakery, corner Genesee and Jefferson streets, Buffalo, were burned early yesterday morning, probably by an incendiary. Loss, $10,000; insurance, $13,000. Five horses, one cow, and 100 barrels of flour were burned.

George Fanant's furniture store, on Laidlaw avenue, Jersey City Heights, was partially destroyed by fire yesterday. The building, owned by Abram Collard, is damaged about $1,000. Mr. Fanant's loss will exceed $600. Fully insured.

The depot and telegraph office of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, at Tuscarora, Penn., was burned to the ground yesterday. Loss unknown.

STORM IN THE FAR WEST.

OMAHA, Jan. 9.—A very severe cold windstorm, accompanied with a slight fall of dry snow, prevailed between Cheyenne and this place, passing south-east, last night and to-day. It is now clear and very cold. It is a remarkable fact that similar storms have prevailed over the same Territory every year for the past five years between the 6th and 9th of January. All trains are on time.

AUBER AND HALEVY.

The following anecdote is related by the *Paris Sportsman* of a dinner at which a number of celebrities were present, at the residence of M. Véron, five-and-twenty years ago. Among the guests were Scribe, St. Georges, Auber, and Halévy. The dinner was a good one, and the conversation most animated. In the course of the evening reference was made to an opera just completed by Auber, and the brilliant composer was asked to play some of its airs. He seated himself at the piano and gave a fine march which every one applauded; and the conversation then turned on some other subject. After some time had passed, one of the gentlemen present asked Halévy also to play something from the opera he was working on; he at once took his place at the instrument, but instead of giving one of his own compositions, he repeated by a wonderful effort of memory the fine march which Auber had played an hour previously. "Marvelous," exclaimed all present, "he has retained the air, note for note, without changing anything." "No," interposed Auber, "on the contrary, he has made some happy changes, of which I shall certainly take advantage."

DEATH OF A NOTED BENEFACTOR.

DR. SAMUEL GRIDLEY HOWE.

The death of this distinguished philanthropist occurred at his residence in South Boston yesterday afternoon, at the age of seventy-four years. Dr. Howe was born in Boston Nov. 10, 1801. He graduated at Brown University in 1821, and at once qualified himself for the medical profession. In 1824 he joined the Greek Army as military surgeon. During the famine which visited that unhappy country at the close of the war, Dr. Howe procured large supplies from the charitable in this country, the distribution of which he superintended in person. He left the country in 1830, and he witnessed the revolution of July at Paris, and that which subsequently broke out in Brussels. He returned to this country in 1831, and at once connected himself with the Boston Blind Asylum. Subsequently he returned to Europe, when he became President of the Polish Committee at Paris, and rashly undertook to convey funds for the relief of the Polish detachment which had crossed into Prussia. While thus engaged he was arrested and thrown into prison, where he remained for six weeks. Upon his release he returned to Massachusetts. In 1848 he took an active part in founding the experimental school for the training of idiots. In 1871 he was one of the members of the commission appointed by President Grant to explore San Domingo, and report on the question of its annexation. Dr. Howe had published numerous pamphlets, addresses, and appeals, a historical sketch of the Greek revolution, and other works. He had not been well for several years, and after his return from San Domingo he felt the old symptoms gradually coming back upon him, and as he was more than seventy years old the burden was as much as he could bear. He spent last Summer on his estate in Rhode Island, returning to South Boston in October. All this time the vital forces were wasting to a great degree, and finally resulted in softening of the brain, the immediate cause of death. He was generous and ardent in all his impulses. His temperament was such that he ever yearned for the warmth of the tropics, their skies, and the luxury of their scenery. With this he had the stern conscience of the Puritan and an ardent love of liberty. He hated wrong in every aspect. In early life he volunteered to aid the Greeks in their struggle to free themselves from the Ottoman yoke; he was one of those who aided John Brown in the deliverance of Southern bondsmen. His life was devoted to objects of philanthropy, and its chief monument is the blind Asylum at Boston, of which he was the founder. He leaves one son and four daughters, three of the latter married. His wife, Julia Ward Howe, has achieved a distinction as marked as that of her late husband.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10—1 A. M.—Generally cloudy weather and rain prevail in New-England, the lake region, and thence southward to the Gulf, with higher temperature on the Atlantic coast, and decidedly lower temperature, with brisk and high northerly winds, in the districts in the Mississippi Valley. Partly cloudy and warm weather continues in the South Atlantic and southern portions of the Middle States. A severe storm is central in the lake region, where northerly gales prevailed during the day.

The barometer has risen rapidly in the North-west and upper lake region, and thence southward to the Gulf, and has fallen over the Atlantic coasts. The Mississippi River has risen seven inches at Memphis, fifteen inches at Vicksburg, and seven inches at New-Orleans, and fallen twelve inches at Dubuque, and seven inches at Keokuk.

PROBABILITIES.

For New-England and the Middle States, cloudy weather and rain, changing to sleet and snow, easterly to southerly winds, shifting to south-west and north-west, with increasing force, decidedly lower temperature and rapidly rising barometer during the afternoon or evening.

For the South Atlantic and Gulf States, Tennessee, and the Ohio Valley, cloudy and decidedly colder weather, and rain, with north to west winds and rising barometer, followed by clearing weather in the Ohio Valley and the south-west, and a "norther" on the Texas coast.

For the lake region decidedly colder, partly cloudy weather, with areas of snow or rain, north-west to south-west gales, and rising barometer.

For the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys decidedly colder and clear or fair weather, north-west to south-west winds, and high barometer.

Cautionary signals continue on the Atlantic coast from Wilmington to Eastport, and at Galveston and Indianola.

The temperature will fall below freezing in the canal region of New-Jersey and Virginia during Monday night.

IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy:

	1875.	1876.		1875.	1876.
3 A. M.	30°	43°	3:30 P. M.	35°	53°
6 A. M.	30°	44°	6 P. M.	26°	54°
9 A. M.	33°	46°	9 P. M.	11°	53°
12 M.	35°	51°	12 P. M.	6°	50°

Average temperature yesterday.......49¼°
Average temperature for corresponding date last year.......25¾°

MAKING ANGELS AT BARODA.

The correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph*, in describing the decorations at Baroda on the occasion of the visit of the Prince of Wales, says:

"There are many ways of decorating a place, but the most original method was adopted at Baroda. It was getting dark in the evening on which the Prince was to drive through the native town when I passed over the bridge that led to the railway station. Across the bridge was a triumphal arch of palm leaves; on both parapets oil lamps had been placed in such a fashion as to illuminate the road very grandly. But it was neither the arch nor the lamps that surprised me. There was nothing very extraordinary in the arrangement of the foliage or the situation of the lamps. Nor was the bridge itself worthy of any great attention. On that bridge, however, was a sight to be witnessed which I had not seen before. The decorators were manufacturing angels. It has probably not been the fortune of many among the British public to see the youths of Baroda. They are mostly Hindoos, who never wander from home; and just as they do not go to the outer world so the outer world very seldom goes to them. I may therefore mention, by way of information, that a Baroda boy is one of the most ill-favored in the land. He has a face like a Hottentot, arms like a chimpanzee, a dark-brown skin, and bloodshot eyes. Anything less angelic it is impossible to conceive. Yet it was out of material like this that the Guicowar's decorators were making angels. Two ideas were prominent in the minds of Sir Madava Rao's decorators; first, that his angels must be white, next, that they must have wings. Whether he had read of Pope Gregory and the Saxon slaves, or had borrowed his ideas from Milton, I do not know. There was a society that Hood wrote about, which, finding it impossible to rub negroes white, determined to gild them; but the Baroda artist was far cleverer. With a huge pot of whitewash and a collection of properties which would have done credit to the store-room of a London theatre, he set to work furiously. Ten boys were fixed at different points of the bridge, and the position known in the Army as 'eyes right' once obtained, the angel-maker proceeded. With a great brush, such as is used by bill-stickers in London, this ingenious man whitened each young Barodian from top to toe. Then to white cords passed round their breasts he attached golden wings of the most approved pattern. On their half-shaven crowns he fixed long, flowing auburn wigs, and surmounted this piece of decoration with gilt coronets; in each hand he placed a long white wand, and the picture was complete. You need not be told the result; how in the flickering glare of the lamps these angels more closely resembled whitewashed imps than seraphim; how now and then some urchin, more mischievous than the rest, would take off his locks and expose a bald black pate; or how, as he passed by, the Prince was thrown into convulsions of laughter. I only mention the incident to give you an idea of the pitfalls into which native decorators are apt to stumble when to their care is confided the beautifying of a place."

SCHOONER WRECKED.

A three-masted schooner, supposed to be the Fred. E. Scammell, has become a total wreck at Beaver Harbor, east of Halifax. She was from Newfoundland for St. John, laden with herring. The crew were saved.

INDIAN SKETCHES.

ROYALTY IN THE EAST.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE PRINCE OF WALES' RECEPTION IN THE CITY OF PALACES—THE CHAPTER OF THE ORDER OF THE STAR OF INDIA—HARD WORK FOR A PLEASURE TRIP.

From a Special Correspondent.

CALCUTTA, Sunday, Dec. 5, 1875.

We are all of us very much obliged to Macaulay for the expression "The City of Palaces." Our local newspapers adorn the words with all the dignity of big print whenever occasion requires the use of the magic sentence, and to tell the truth, since the arrival of the Prince of Wales in India, the words have had to do fatiguing duty. Calcutta, nevertheless, is not altogether unworthy of the title. The houses, though for the most part only brick and stucco, are fine substantial buildings, standing on their own grounds. The ample colonnades and lofty pillars are not without a certain dignity of their own. The streets are broad and straight, and we have contrived also to push back into respectful distance the squalid collection of native huts which formerly disfigured the appearance of the European portion of the city. Since Lord Macaulay's time many new edifices have been added to Calcutta under Lord Mayo and the present Viceroy; the new High Court, the Indian Museum, have been begun and finished. I don't know that either of these buildings would bear a strict scrutiny from an architectural point of view. The general shape of the first of these is classic; the central tower reminds you of a Flemish town hall of the seventeenth century. The ornamentation is copied from French work of the twelfth century, while the whole is topped by Mansard roofs, invented, if I remember rightly, by a Frenchman of that name hardly two hundred years ago. In spite of these defects the building is not positively ugly, and will serve as a capital framework for the illuminations which are to grace the city when the Prince pays us a visit. Then there is Government House, with its four square wings and great central hall, spic and span in its newly whitewashed walls and freshly-painted windows.

THE PRINCE'S RECEPTION.

The Prince will not be here for three weeks at least. Under existing arrangements he is to steam up the Hooghly on the morning of the 23d inst. Great preparations, however, have long ago been made to give him a fitting reception. So early as last August came the first movement in the shape of a monster public meeting. A fair sprinkling of ladies graced the front benches, while the platform was thronged with leading officials, mercantile swells, Rajas with brilliant head-gear, and representative baboos of all sorts. The speeches were impartially distributed between European and native gentlemen, the latter of whom fairly outdid themselves. As speaker after speaker rose to his legs, long strips of closely written notes were drawn from wondrous side pockets, and the stream poured forth. One Mohammedan gentleman, I well remember, with spectacles on nose, while droning through his notes had his oration brought to an abrupt end by a friendly tug at his nether garment. This outburst of loyalty being permitted to expend itself the practical business of the meeting began. A committee was appointed to carry out a prearranged programme, which included the inevitable presentation of a suitable address, a lavish display of fireworks on the great open plain in front of the city, and a State procession through some of the principal streets. The public buildings are also to be illuminated, and the streets fringed with lamps and gas-jets. In addition to this, there will be a grand ball given by the inhabitants, most probably in the Town Hall, to which the Prince is to be invited. There will also be the gayeties—somewhat ponderous, I fear—at Government House, heavy official dinners and dreary evening receptions afterward, interspersed here and there with a ball or two to prevent everybody going to sleep with ennui. During the day-time the Prince will have enough to do in paying and receiving visits, from the numerous native Princes and Rajas who will soon be flocking to Calcutta from all parts of India. House-owners are at present having a pleasant time of it, every available house in the desirable parts of the city having been leased to these native notabilities at enormous rents. Some of these grand folks, however, come here at the express invitation of the Viceroy, and are therefore to be lodged free of expense. I hear the Foreign Office has found it hard work to secure the necessary accommodation. Four hundred pounds for two months' use and occupation of an unfurnished house has been confidently asked for and readily agreed to within the last three weeks. The two clubs, the United Service and Bengal, have each taken additional houses for their expected members from the country, and boarding-houses have already secured their full complement of lodgers. The influx of visitors will of course be tremendous, and the hospitality of the residents will be taxed to its fullest extent to find board and lodging for the new comers. This would be impossible, even under the most favorable circumstances, were it not for the fact that the weather will offer no obstacle to the pitching of an unlimited number of tents in the grounds, should occasion require it. Last year Sir Richard Temple, our present Lieutenant Governor, set the example in his beautiful grounds at Belvedere, and I expect to see the idea generally adopted in Calcutta this year.

"THE STAR OF INDIA."

The event of the visit will, however, be the holding of a chapter of the Order of the Star of India. The Viceroy, as Grand Master, will confer honors with a generous hand on this auspicious occasion. The ceremony will take place in a large marque erected on the great plain in front of the city. There will be a grand procession of knights and companions of the order, in their appropriate dress, and the scene will doubtless be an impressive one. To some the idea may not unnaturally present itself that all the stately pomp and gorgeous ceremonial which have hitherto attended the steps of the Prince in India is a little overdone. It may well be said that the object of his Royal Highness in coming to this country, when disassociated from the diplomatic verbiage which enshrouds it, is simply to enjoy himself. His brother, the Duke of Edinburgh, was here some years ago, and had a very pleasant time of it. Excessively fond of sport, he has every opportunity afforded him to indulge his desire. He shot elephants in Ceylon, tigers in Nepal, bison in Madras, and did as much pig-sticking as he chose in the plains of Bengal. I think there is little doubt that his vivid description of his shooting experience went a great way to induce his elder brother to pay us a visit. It is true that on a public occasion the Prince of Wales is reported to have said that a visit to India has always been with him "a dream of his life," but if I am not much mistaken the

dream only took tangible shape and substance after hearing his brother's stories of the sport in India. If it were possible for the Prince and his chosen companions to draw up their own programme of the way they would like to spend their present holiday, I shrewdly suspect that the number of days devoted to ceremonial receptions would have the same proportion to the weeks of sport as *Falstaff's* half-pennyworth of bread did to his "intolerable deal of sack." But *noblesse oblige* is a mandate not easily to be set aside even by the most arbitrary monarch, as indeed his Royal Highness has had ample opportunities of discovering since his landing in Bombay, for India is peculiarly the land of ceremony and outward show, where caste prejudices receive religious sanction, and differences of rank are as jealously guarded as the inmates of the harem. The English Government has utilized to its own purposes this universal national feeling. In the creation of the Order of the Star of India it has succeeded in attracting to itself, as the fountain of honor, the hungering gaze of the innumerable petty chiefs of this vast empire, and has made the possession of the glittering bauble an object of legitimate ambition to the proudest feudatory Princes of Northern India. We have also been careful to preserve the ancient titles of nobility extant here before our arrival. Maharajas, Rajas, Thakurs, and Rai Bahadeurs by the score trace their patent of nobility to a time long after the battle of Plassey, while the older titles, bestowed by the reigning Mohammedan sovereigns, have been confirmed when satisfactory evidence exists of the genuineness of the grant. In addition to this, the semi-independent chiefs and more exalted native potentates are allowed the honor of a salute, regulated on a finely graduated scale, when entering or leaving the larger European cities in India. This is a dearly prised distinction and an object of keen desire to every notability who can advance the slightest pretext for obtaining it, while the threat of curtailing, even by a single puff of smoke, the noisy tribute to his rank is generally quite sufficient to reduce the most turbulent offender into a state of abject obedience.

HARD WORK FOR THE GUEST.

From these remarks it will be seen that the Prince of Wales has no easy task before him. Wherever he goes in search of sport he must, as a preliminary measure, surrender himself to a series of formal receptions. The Foreign Office, with the tenderest regard for the delicate susceptibilities of the would-be visitor, arranges the particulars of the dreary performance. To a favored few his Royal Highness extends the hand of cordial friendship, to others again a formal bow is considered a mark of sufficient condescension, while the ruck who bring up the rear have to content themselves with a slight inclination of the head at intervals as they bashfully file through past the royal presence. Then comes the return visit, each of the chiefs whose rank entitles them to this special mark of royal favor are informed that on a stated occasion his Royal Highness will return their call. Elaborate preparations necessarily follow upon this royal intimation, and at the appointed time the royalty drives up amid the waving of hands and the clatter of cavalry, to keep its promise. The formal business once over, the Prince not unnaturally thinks he has fairly earned a little recreation. The telegraph accordingly informs us in distant Calcutta that the Prince will, for the next three days, shoot over the preserves of, let us say, the Gulkwar of Baroda. Hitherto the accuracy of shooting has not been a marked feature in the royal sport, but then black buck, at present the only four-footed game at all, is a small beast, and at a hundred yards is a difficult mark to hit. At this present moment the royal party is in Ceylon, where, against larger game and nearer distances, it is more than probable we shall soon hear of great execution. An elephant at ten paces is not a difficult object to hit, but by no means an easy object to kill. I shall be somewhat curious to hear how the Prince manages his elephant shooting. The great beast, if not mortally wounded, is apt to resent the injury, and when roused is certainly no respecter of persons. Now, it is just possible the victim may at first decline to bite the dust, as in common decency he certainly ought to do before the royal rifle. Should he prove obstinate in this respect, the position becomes serious. A great ramping monster tearing about the jungle in a mad fury of rage and pain is a difficult matter to deal with even by an experienced "shikaree," and should the royal sport ever reach this stage I fear that many of his suite, who are directly responsible for the Prince's safety, will have an anxious time of it; but we all sincerely hope that nothing of this kind is at all likely to occur, but rather that the beast will be tracked to his midday retreat without accident; that the first bullet fired just at the right spot will reach his brain; that the earth will quake with the shock of his giant fall; that the sun will shine out at the proper moment, and the attendant photographer, if not too agitated by the sudden rush of untoward events, will adjust his camera, and, last, that in a few short months our eyes will be gladdened with a replica of what must always be an impressive picture in the leading illustrated journals of London and Calcutta.

THE GREETING AT BOMBAY.

After a safe and uneventful run from Aden, the Serapis with the Prince on board arrived at Bombay on the 8th of November. His Royal Highness was received in great state by Lord Northbrook, the Viceroy of India, and Sir Philip Wodehouse, the Governor of Bombay. The land batteries thundered the usual salute, and the band of the Seventh Fusileers struck up the national anthem. A loyal address was presented and read by a Parsee gentleman, to which his Royal Highness made an appropriate reply. Lord Northbrook then presented in turn some of the leading native Princes, and shortly after drove away with his royal guest to Parell, the private residence of the Governor of Bombay. On the second day of the arrival of the Prince Lord Northbrook left Bombay. It was, of course, imperatively necessary for the Viceroy to be the first to welcome the Prince to India, but this duty once performed, an equally stringent etiquette demanded his departure from the southern capital of India, in order that its own Governor, Sir Philip Wodehouse, might himself do the hospitalities of Bombay. The most conspicuous feature in the Bombay rejoicing was the illumination of the city on the evening of the 9th of November. An eye-witness thus describes them:

"I suppose Princes are not often astonished by anything in the way of splendor, but it is safe to say that the Prince of Wales was astonished last night. He could not have known before what an illumination was. Lisbon and Rome are considered the only cities in Europe where the science of illuminating is understood, but Lisbon and Rome at their brightest could only be a farthing candle to a lime-light compared with the blaze which made Bombay for several miles as luminous as the interior of an opera-house. As for what is called an illumination in London on the Queen's birthday, for instance, why it is a burlesque. All the gas-stars and V. R.'s and crowns and wreaths of all the clubs and public offices and royal tradesmen in London, if they could be concentrated in Pall Mall, would be thrown into comparative darkness by any one of the hundred blocks of buildings such as shone last night with far more than the light of day along the main roads of Bombay. And the fancy and originality shown in the illumination were as far above the standard of Europe as its prodigality. It seemed as if a hundred artists had taxed their invention to vary the devices exhibited. Altogether it was a marvelous sight. I remember Calcutta on the night of the proclamation of the Queen's direct Government, and Calcutta, I confess, made a stately show; but Bombay far exceeded it last night. It would be a charm to single out particular buildings for admiration. The miracle of the night was its extent; there were no dark intervals. As one star differs from another star in glory, so these great Bombay houses differed in the style of their illumination; one had concentric circles of fire; the windows of another were converted into gothic arches of light; and next door it was the vertical and horizontal lines of the building that shone in flame; but there was uninterrupted brightness everywhere. In some cases, as in the Post Office, the office of Public Works, the Elphinstone Circle, the character of the architecture gave special opportunities for effective display, and these opportunities were embraced with consummate skill. * * * I think it will be long before the impression of last night's illumination fades in my memory. The display began with the fleet, and that part of it also was very pretty. Ships are always beautiful except when overdressed with tawdry flags stretching from masthead to masthead, as if having been newly washed they were hung out to dry; but last night the vessels of the two squadrons presented a lively spectacle as, just after dark, the lines of their masts and yards suddenly appeared marked out in lines of lanterns. There was some attempt also at fireworks, a slight rehearsal for the great illumination of the fleet which is to take place on Friday; but this was not, and was not intended to be, very brilliant."

I think this will be a convenient point at which to conclude my first letter. H. R. —

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE LIFE OF A GREAT PAINTER.

BENJAMIN ROBERT HAYDON. Correspondence and Table Talk, with a Memoir by his son, Frederick Mordaunt Haydon. With fac-simile illustrations from his journals. 2 vols. 8vo. London: CHATTO & WINDUS. New-York: SCRIBNER, WELFORD & ARMSTRONG.

[*Second Notice.*]

Nearly five hundred pages of these two volumes are given to Haydon's correspondence with his artistic and personal friends and with sundry Government officials. His own letters show that he was quite as fluent with the pen as he was said to be in conversation. But his impatience, testiness, and uncomfortable temper constantly alienated those whom he might easily have retained as friends, while it is easy to see that his want of tact in dealing with the Government officials whom he desired to convert to his views of art and the proper methods of fostering and developing it must have made him an insufferable bore to those who were occupied with affairs of state. To artists, the numerous letters from Wilkee, and especially those from Eastlake, written while the latter was making the tour of Italy, must possess peculiar interest from their criticism upon the great works of the old masters. Haydon's letters to Miss Mitford were written during a long and evidently most intimate friendship. Following this correspondence there are 250 pages of so-called "Table Talk," in which are thrown together innumerable pungent anecdotes of the famous men and women of the day. Many of these are quite as characteristic and pointed as any in the best and most recently published reminiscences. The reflections upon moral and social topics with which these stories are interspersed may be described as "wise, unwise, and otherwise," but they serve to prevent the anecdotes from cloying by too rapid succession upon each other.

Of the miserly propensities of George IV., Haydon has his stories to relate. Thus: "Sir Thomas Hammond once told me a curious thing of George IV., that he was always a boarder, and on one occasion when he was supposed to be guinealess and insolvent, and his house was absolutely beset by importunate creditors the Prince, before walking out, met Hammond, went over to a little desk in his room, and took out £3,000 in bank notes. When George IV. died Hammond told me he thought he must have saved fully six hundred thousand pounds. Sir Thomas when speaking of him would often say that, although George IV. was the beau ideal of a reformed monarch, he had, by mingling with blacklegs and blackguards of all ranks considerably broken down the barriers between high and low life and that we should suffer from it." From the same authority we have a curious instance of Queen Victoria's retentive memory. One day in 1827-28, when she was Princess Victoria, and the Queen of Würtemburg was making a visit to England, Sir Thomas Hammond, being in attendance on the Queen, was present at luncheon. At that time the Princess Victoria dined at 1 o'clock. As he sat down the Princess Victoria bowed to him, but being bent forward he did not see it. One of the royal family said, "The Princess bows to you." Hammond looked up; her face was as red as fire. He bowed, but she never noticed him then or again. The year after her accession he attended the levee, but her Majesty did not notice him, and he passed on to the Duchess of Kent, who said, "My dear, don't you notice Sir Thomas Hammond, your oldest friend?" She bent her head slightly and said, "I am happy to *see* Sir Thomas Hammond."

Sir Eardley Wilmot, Haydon tells us, was a delightful sitter, because he was so full of his recollections and anecdotes. He once told him the Queen knew a little of everything and nothing thoroughly. He used to see her, when Princess Victoria, often drawing from wretched prints not worth sixpence. He asked her if she knew Houbraken's heads? She had never heard of them! He found her on another occasion reading *Phædrus*. He asked her if she knew Tacitus. She said they told her it was too difficult. He advised her to read the "Agricola." She promised she would, and did so, and the next time expressed great delight. He complained to Sir John Conroy of her not having the means to acquire a finer taste in art than the miserable prints put before her were likely to create. "This bore out Sir John's remark to me," writes Haydon, "as the Princess and her mother were leaving my exhibition room of 'Xenophon.' They know nothing of high art."

Apropos of these sovereigns, regarding the first of whom especially Greville, has gossiped so freely and his note upon Charles Greville himself may be quoted: "I do not know that I like Algernon Greville's brother so well as most people. He is a fussy man, too fond of meddling and affects to be so very diplomatic. He has that contemptible tendency in man of telling 'little womanish tea-table lies'—as George II. said of Lord Chesterfield—which make mischief in families. D'Orsay tells me Greville keeps a regular daily journal of everything he sees and hears. If he does, God help his friends! for, if he records as he talks, he will put down a great deal of what he neither sees nor hears, but suspects."

Under date of June 28, 1845, Haydon writes: "While looking at the cartoons and frescoes today, the Duke of Wellington came in and toppled away, looking very little at anything. Rogers was there; and it was curious to see old Rogers totter up to the Duke, who turned round and said, 'How d'ye do?' giving Rogers a squeeze which made him writhe. C. Greville then came up, and the Duke at once began to laugh and talk with him only. There is nothing so awkward to a man in the 'middle class' as 'making up' to a man of high rank, who, the moment he has noticed him, turns round and leaves him to follow or make the best of his way. Rogers had this to encounter to-day. Rogers was a man of genius, the friend of Byron, yet the Duke did not familiarize with him; but the instant Greville came up—one of his own class—joking, chatting, and laughing began, without any further notice of Rogers."

There are numerous anecdotes in these letters and in the "Table Talk" of the Duke of Wellington. "What a singular look," writes Haydon, "the Duke of Wellington always had, with his greyhound eye, his eagle nose, and singular mouth like a helpless infant learning to whistle." This spiteful description was noted down, however, after Wellington had turned a cold shoulder upon some of Haydon's pet schemes. In 1840, when the Duke sat to Haydon for a picture representing him on the field of Waterloo with his favorite horse Copenhagen, twenty years after the battle, the painter was "highly delighted" with his subject. He declares that the Duke told a story better than any man he ever heard, not excepting Sir Walter Scott.

Some of the men whom Haydon had employed as models for their fine muscular development were prominent for their courage in the battle of Waterloo. The following paragraph which springs out of this fact is as vivid an account of the hand-to-hand fighting in that contest as is anywhere given:

After the battle of Waterloo my servant, who was an old Peninsular man, brought several of the wounded to my rooms on their arrival in London. Wilkie was with me. The description of the men was simple, characteristic, and poetical. They said when the Life Guards and Cuirassiers met it was "like the ringing of ten thousand blacksmiths' anvils." One of them knew my models Shaw and Dakin. He saw Dakin dismounted, fighting with two cuirassiers, also dismounted. Dakin divided both their heads with cuts five and six. Another saw Shaw fighting with ten cuirassiers at a time. Shaw, he said, always "cleared his passage." He saw him take an eagle, but lose it afterward, as when any man got an eagle all the others near him, on both sides, left off fighting and set on him who had the eagle. Afterward, when lying wounded in the yard at La Haye-Sainte, he heard some one groaning, and turning round saw Shaw, who said, "I am dying; my side is torn off by a shell." Corporal Webster, of the Second Life Guards, saw Shaw give the cut first. A cuirassier gave point at him. Shaw parried the thrust, and before the cuirassier recovered Shaw cut him right through his brass helmet to the chin, "and his face fell off him like a bit of apple." Another model of mine, one of the wounded men—Hodgson—the finest man of all, a perfect Achilles—charged up to the French baggage. The first man who stopped him, he told us, was an Irishman in the French service. He dashed at Hodgson, saying, "——— you, I'll stop your crowing." Hodgson said he felt frightened, as he had never fought anybody with swords. The first cut he gave was on the cuirass, which Hodgson thought was silver lace. The shock nearly broke his arm. Watching the cuirassier, however, he found he could move his own horse quicker, so, dropping the reins, and guiding his horse with his knees, as the cuirassier at last gave point, Hodgson cut his sword-hand off, and then, dashing the point of his sword into the man's throat, turned it round and round. "——— me, Sir," he added, "now I had found out the way I soon gave it them." As he rode back, a French regiment opened and let him pass at a full gallop, then closed, and fired a volley, but never hit him or his horse. Then a mounted French officer attacked him. Hodgson cut his horse at the nape, and as it fell the officer's helmet rolled off, and Hodgson saw a bald head and gray hairs; the officer begged for mercy, but at that instant a troop of Lancers were coming down, full gallop, so Hodgson clove his head in two at a blow and escaped. He said the recollection of the old man's white hairs pained him often. Before he got back to the British lines a Lancer officer charged him, and missing his thrust, came right on to Hodgson and his horse. Hodgson got clear and cut the man's head off at the neck at one blow. The head hobbled on to his haversack, where he kept the bloody stain. Wilkie and I kept the poor fellows long and late, and rewarded them well. My man Sammons seemed astounded that the battle of Waterloo had been won and he not present.

As a counterpart to the stories of Wellington and the battle of Waterloo, we quote the following vivid description of Napoleon the night before the battle of Aboukir:

Rigo, a French artist, who accompanied Denon to the Cataracts of the Nile in Napoleon's Egyptian expedition, (1799,) spent last evening (May 6, 1811) with me. I was curious to get out every anecdote about Napoleon from one who had seen him repeatedly, and, indeed, had always been with him during the Egyptian expedition. Rigo said the night before the battle of Aboukir he lay on the ground in the same tent with Bonaparte. About midnight Bonaparte told Berthier and the rest to go to sleep in their cloaks till daybreak. Rigo said he was never near Bonaparte but he was attracted by his physiognomy; there was something in his face so acute, so thoughtful, so terrible, that it always impressed him; and when, at last, when all the rest were buried in sleep, he could not help watching him. In a little time he observed Napoleon take the compasses and a chart of Aboukir and the Mediterranean and measure, and then take a ruler and draw lines. He then arose, went to the door of his tent and looked toward the horizon, then returned and looked at his watch. After a moment he took a knife and cut the table in two ways, like a boy. He then rested, with his head on his hand, looked at his watch for some time, went again to the door of his tent, and again returned to his seat. There was something peculiarly awful in the circumstances—the dead silence of the night, the solitary lamp lighting up Napoleon's features, generals sleeping, the feeling that the Turks were encamped near, and that before long a dreadful battle would be fought. Rigo said he could not have slept. Presently Napoleon looked around to see if all slept. Rigo shut his eyes. In a short time Napoleon called them all up, ordered his horse, and asked how long till daybreak. They told him an hour. The army was then got under arms. Napoleon rode round, spoke to the Colonels and soldiers, told them in his energetic manner that at a mile from them lay a Turkish army which he expected by 10 o'clock that morning should exist no longer. Before 10 they were annihilated. Kleber, who commanded the reserve, did not join till after the battle. Napoleon was surrounded by trophies—standards, arms, and when Kleber suddenly appeared: "*Eh, bien! Kleber, qu'avez-vous fait?*" said Napoleon. "*General*," replied Kleber, "*c'est la plus grande bataille du monde.*" "*Il faut déjeuner avec nous,*" said Napoleon. Rigo said that after his return from Egypt he dined with Napoleon, who was then First Consul. Bonaparte was never more than ten minutes at dinner. Two footmen, the moment he had eaten one dish, put down a second. He ate of that, drank a few glasses of wine, and retired. The company all rose when he got up, and then staid two or three hours. Rigo said Napoleon in the field was as cool and collected as in his Cabinet.

At Fontainebleau, in 1814, Haydon talked with some of Napoleon's Guard, and, contrasting them with the English soldiers, says that although the former wore black mustaches, gigantic bear-skins, and had a ferocious expression generally, they were tall, bony, and narrow-chested as compared with their antagonists. "On seeing our own men afterward, on the road from Bayonne to Boulogne, it was easy to predict which would have the best of it in a close struggle. Recognizing me, they crowded round me, and their familiar and frank bearing soon took away all dislike. Napoleon was a great man; he had many faults, but he was never beaten. '*Il était trahi. Il était trahi.*' They all swore they cried when Napoleon took his leave. When the eagle was brought up, the ensign turned away his head for crying. 'Did *he* cry?' I said to a grenadier. '*He* cry!' replied the *vieille moustache*; '*l'Empereur était toujours ferme.*'" James Meek, (private Secretary to Lord Keith, Port Admiral at Plymouth in 1815, afterward Sir James Meek,) accompanied Lord Keith upon his visit to Napoleon on board the Bellerophon to announce to him the decision of the British Government that he was to go to St. Helena. Meek said Napoleon's face had a dead, marble look, but became interesting when speaking. Napoleon kept them standing. In this connection the following note, which is given under date of Oct. 24, 1832, is interesting: "Lord John Russell sat to-day. He has an interesting, mild, yet determined face. He said he spent an hour and a half with Napoleon at Elba. Napoleon was abrupt. 'Napoleon's great mistake,' said Lord Russell, 'was his marrying an Austrian Princess; he should have had a Russian.' 'Or,' said I, 'a fine French woman,' which startled him. After a little he added: 'Ah, indeed, or a fine French woman.' I said: 'My Lord, he betrayed the cause.' 'He did,' said Lord Russell."

Just here the transition is easy to some characteristic anecdotes of Lord Brougham:

Lord Lyttleton told me that nobody was so fond of childish jokes as Lord Brougham. One night at a full-dress dinner at Lord Grey's, Lord Brougham sat on one side, the Duke of Sussex on the other, and Lord Lyttleton next. In the middle of dinner Lord Brougham put his head behind Lord Grey and made all sorts of horrid grimaces at Lord Lyttleton—they were very old friends—till Lord Lyttleton, to escape bursting out laughing, said: "My Lord Chancellor, may I have the honor of taking wine with you?" They drank wine; but as Lord Brougham was drinking his, he turned up the whites of his eyes with such an absurdly methodistical twitch as to send Lord Lyttleton into fits of suppressed laughter. * * *

The Lord Associate (Jeffry) told me many amusing things about Lord Brougham. He knew Brougham from very early years, and at one time, for about eight months, Brougham gave way to all kinds of luxury and extravagance. He had a grand notion of giving grand dinners, and, like the ancients, of perfuming his rooms. He would get all sorts of perfumes, so that when they came in the suffocation was dreadful, and they were obliged to open the windows. Then he used to smoke hookahs, and use the hot bath at the same time; and one night, being very tipsy, he smoked till he fell asleep in his bath, and was nearly drowned. He was found asleep with his lips just touching the water and the water cold. This cured him of that indulgence. Then he used to make bets how he would run round the room and give a sealed paper to a friend before betting. Sometimes he would come on in a wheelbarrow, sometimes in a coffin, sometimes in a basket on a man's shoulder; but he always won his bets. Jeffrey said he belonged with Brougham to a little society where they had apparatus for chemical experiments, and that Brougham, in time, by his daring experiments, blew the whole apparatus to pieces.

After Brougham's acceptance of the Chancellorship he took Lord Grey's house in Berkeley square, and when he gave it up in 1834 Bromley, Lord Grey's agent, told me that never was a house left in such a filthy condition. The bed-rooms were simply unendurable, and hidden in the handsome satin curtains in the drawing-room he found a kitchen candlestick and black lead for the grates. The furniture was nearly all ruined by ill usage and neglect; and, although Lord Grey gave Brougham two months in excess of his term to move out, it was next to impossible to get him out, and when he went, instead of paying up the arbitrated sum, for he had insisted on arbitration as to damages, he sent a check short of £15. The check was returned, and in three days the full amount was sent. Brougham was certainly wanting in delicate feeling in all the common transactions of life."

With a single additional anecdote of the nobility we leave them for the literary characters whom Haydon knew. One night at the Duke of Devonshire's, the beautiful Mrs. ——— was entreating Lord Melbourne to grant her some favor for a friend. In her eagerness, she seized hold of his hand, saying, "Now, *do*, my dear Lord Melbourne, *do!*" Lord Melbourne looked round merrily and said, "Now, *do*, my dear Mrs. ———, *do* let go my hand; *I want to scratch my nose!*"

Wordsworth, Walter Scott, Leigh Hunt, Keats, Hazlitt, Coleridge, Rogers, Lockhart, and many other of the authors of the time were among Haydon's acquaintances. He seems to have been particularly industrious in picking up anecdotes about Byron, and gossip touching his separation from his wife. "Dr. Lushington," he writes, "told me Lord Byron was perfectly justified in leaving his wife, and that if I knew all the circumstances of the case, I should think so." Sir John Hobhouse, (afterward Lord Broughton,) was of the opinion that Lady Byron "was not fitted for Byron. There was nothing between them but pecuniary necessity, and that was the sole cause of their separation." At college, Hobhouse said Byron was so far advanced in the knowledge of intrigues that it would have been difficult to teach him anything, notwithstanding Moore's assertion that his life up to that time had been virtuous. Hodgson, one of his college friends mentioned by Moore, was always borrowing money of Byron, and when he [Hodgson] married he wrote Byron, saying, *Inveni fortune!* Byron read the letter to Hobhouse, and, on coming to this, said, "I am glad of it. I hope you'll now drink your own *port*, for, ——— me, you have been drinking mine these five years." Hodgson was very fond of giving Lord Byron religious advice. Byron used to say, "As soon as he pays me my £1,200 I will listen to him." Col. ——— was at Byron's house in Piccadilly, Lady Byron in the room, and luncheon was brought in—veal cutlets, &c. She began eating. Byron turned round in disgust—he had an aversion to see women eat—and said, "Gormandizing beast!" and, taking up the tray, threw the whole luncheon into the hall. Lady Byron cried and left the room. Byron himself told Miss Baillie, who repeated the story to Haydon, that the very morning he and Miss Millbanke were married, and were driving home through the grounds, and all the tenants and peasantry were cheering, Byron said to her, "What could have induced you to marry me?" "Good heavens!" said Lady Byron, "because I loved you." "No," said he, "you have a spice of Mother Eve. You married me because your friends wished you not to do so. You refused me twice and I will be revenged." Byron told John Scott that after his separation from Lady Byron he went to a rout, and was regularly cut by all the women of fashion. As he leaned against the mantel-piece and they were sweeping by, a little red-haired, bright-eyed coquet came flirting up to him, and with a look that was exquisitely insolent said, "You had better have married me; I would have managed you better." Mrs. Leicester Stanhope said the Guiccioli used to watch Byron through a telescope when he went out riding. So one day she asked him why he did not take the Guiccioli out with him. He drawled out in his usual way, "Consider, consider what a fright she would look in a habit." "Do you think her handsome?" Lady Blessington asked him. "Handsome!" he replied, "she is a horror, she has *red* hair," (which was not true.) She said then, "Why don't you take her out walking?" He answered, "Because she shuffles like a duck, and I am lame; a pretty couple!" "Do you ever tell her this?" she asked. "Yes." "What does she say?" "She scra—a—atches me," replied Byron. Haydon adds, "I met the Countess Guiccioli subsequently, and she was certainly not handsome. She had small eyes, large nose, long upper lip, and weak mouth and chin. ——'s beautiful head would have demolished her." Sir John Hobhouse asserts that Byron was no scoffer. Still, on one occasion,

LAW REPORTS.

THE YORKVILLE POLICE COURT.

The following cases were disposed of yesterday at the Yorkville Police Court:

Maria Harrington, a married woman, the mother of six children, who had been found helplessly drunk, lying in the street, was discharged on taking the pledge.

Frank Gray, of No. 175 Sixth avenue, and James Clarence, who refused to give his residence, were arraigned on a charge of being drunk and disorderly. The evidence showed that Gray, while in company with Clarence and an unknown man, on Saturday night, all of them being intoxicated, lost his watch. Gray was discharged, and Clarence was sent to the Penitentiary for six months.

John Donnelly, of No. 423 East Fifty-fourth street, a respectable-looking man, about sixty years old, charged his daughter Kate, a prepossessing, well-dressed young woman, twenty-one years old, who resides at No. 423 East Fifty-fourth street, and who gave her occupation as a seamstress, with having, on the 2d inst., robbed him $300 in money and $22 worth of clothing. He said that she had confessed her guilt. On being arraigned she said she was not guilty, and gave $2,000 bail to answer. The father and daughter had no communication with each other in the court-room, and the daughter treated the matter lightly, apparently regarding it as of little moment.

CRUEL TREATMENT OF A WIFE.

Rebecca E. Philbrook has brought suit for limited divorce against Harry B. Philbrook in the Supreme Court. The parties have been married for six years. Mr. Philbrook was a lawyer, and according to his wife's statements, is worth between fifty and seventy-five thousand dollars. They lived at Washington, D. C., and in various other places, and three children have been born to them. She charges her husband with a systematic course of cruel treatment to her, and states that she has received from him only $200 in the whole six years of their married life for herself and children. While housekeeping he would never provide her, as she alleges, with more than sufficient to procure one scanty meal at a time. No provisions were kept in the house. She also charges him with selling property of hers and not giving her any of the proceeds. She asks the custody of the children. The answer has not yet been put in.

AN INFRACTION OF COURT RULES.

By the rules of the Board of Police Justices each of the Justices is required to hold a morning and an afternoon session every day, except Sundays and legal holidays, in the court in which he sits. On Sundays and legal holidays only a morning session is held. Afternoon sessions are held in order to give those arrested in the day-time after the morning session has been held an opportunity of having a hearing, instead of being locked up until the morning session of the court. Justice Smith, who is sitting at the Harlem Police Court, has omitted the afternoon sessions on Saturdays, and those arrested in his district after the morning session on that day must either be locked up all night or taken down to the Yorkville Police Court to have their cases disposed of.

AN IMMIGRANT DEFRAUDED.

Michael Du Bois, a hackman, was arraigned before Justice Bixby, at the Tombs Police Court, yesterday morning, on the charge of attempting to defraud a German immigrant named Thomas Nicholas out of $9. Nicholas engaged Du Bois to drive him from the Pennsylvania Railroad Depot to the Grand Central Depot, the hackman charging $5 for the trip. On arriving at Forty-second street Nicholas gave Du Bois $9 with which to purchase a ticket to Lewiston, N. Y., but the latter failed to return. Justice Bixby held him in default of $500 bail.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.
Held by Barrett, J.

Nos.	Nos.
66—Westervelt vs. Ackley.	281—Levy vs. Curtis, &c.
80—Ascaynyen vs. Mackenzie.	289—Goulding vs. Felt, &c.
89—Peters vs. Little.	301—Matter of Acton.
108—Crandall vs. Crandall.	302—Tredwell vs. Pomeroy, &c.
123—Tetens vs. Bockman.	304—Van Volkenburg vs. Doolittle.
136—Meyer vs. Meyer.	305—Eels vs. Otard, &c.
137—Matter of the Manhattan Club.	306—Pawson vs. Francis, &c.
138—Matter of Ginger.	307—Kelly vs. Morange.
149—Matter of Williams.	310—Gaul vs. Knickerbocker Life Ins. Co.
150—Taylor vs. Roche.	312—Evans &c. vs. Kelly.
158—Lindsay, &c., vs. Star Publishing Co.	313—Clark vs. Mackay, &c.
160—Matter of Redmond.	314—Higgins vs. Fowler.
161—Matter of Redmond.	315—Tone vs. The Mayor, &c.
172—Matter of King's Bridge Road.	316—French, &c., vs. Kinne.
195—Matter of Rhinelander.	317—Greiff, &c., vs. Halle.
197—Matter of North Presbyterian Church.	318—Dymond vs. Butterworth.
207—Pier, &c., vs. Taylor.	319—Matter of Joachim.
212—Matter of Frohman.	320—Sage vs. Kiersted.
224—Bouman vs. A. and P. R. R. Co.	321—Doris vs. McGuckin, &c.
272—Corbett vs. Trowbridge, &c.	

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.
Held by Davis, P. J., and Brady, J.

Nos.	Nos.
165—Salomon vs. Van Praag.	182—Morange vs. Vogel et al.
127—Hudnutt vs. Cooley et al.	183—Slade vs. Wilson.
170—Matthews vs. Coe.	184—Brewster vs. Manning.
171—Dillebar vs. Home Life Ins. Co.	116—Wood et al. vs. The Mayor, &c.
172—Archer vs. O'Brien, Sheriff, &c.	160½—George the Count Joannes vs. Third Av. R. R. Co.
174—Cashman vs. Wood.	185—Miller vs. Hooper.
175—Same vs. Same.	186—King et al. vs. Saris, impl'd.
177—Webster et al. vs. Racket, sur., &c.	187—Vanderlip vs. Keyser et al.
179—Catlin vs. The Adirondack Co.	188—Duffield et al. vs. Horton et al.
181—Heath et al. vs. Mahoney.	189—Salomon vs. Van Praag.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.
Held by Donohue, J.

Nos. Demurrers.	Nos.
18—Martines vs. Fernandes.	227—Vultee, &c., vs. The Equit. Life Ins. Ass. Soc'y, &c.
1—Wheeler vs. The Nat. Bank of Commerce.	229—May vs. Crow.
2—Wright et al. vs. Williams.	232—Mooney vs. Leventritt.
4—Patten, ex'x, &c., vs. Lanoutte.	47—McBride vs. McBride.
9—Wilson vs. Daily et al.	55—Miller et al. vs. Sledge et al.
11—Platt vs. Carhart et al. Law and Fact.	233—May vs. Lalor et al.
59—Sturgis vs. Drew et al.	234—Moran vs. McLarty et al.
130—Hooper vs. McCormack et al.	235—Alden vs. Diossy.
137—Ranney vs. Peyser.	236—Hartman vs. Griffith.
151—Scher vs. McCormack et al.	237—Martines vs. Fernandes.
152—Same vs. Same.	238—Feldman vs. Welp et al.
153—Same vs. Same.	239—Central R. R. of N. Y. vs. Matthews et al.
154—Britton vs. Dayton.	240—Weil vs. Borchardt.
157—Ingraham vs. Houghtalin.	241—Marshall et al. vs. Robertson et al.
158—Locke et al. vs. Wilmers et al.	242—Brown, &c., vs. Morris et al.
164—Morris et al. vs. Porter et al.	243—Robinson et al. vs. Beard et al.
165—Devan vs. Martin et al.	244—Powers vs. Otard et al.
166½—Vanderpool vs. White et al.	245—Republic Fire Ins. Co. vs. Weaver.
168—Real Estate Trust Co. vs. Halligan et al.	246—Hexter vs. Knox.
171—Dudley vs. Shear et al.	247—Sherwood vs. Sherwood, ex'r, &c., et al.
179—Kattenhorn vs. Kattenhorn et al.	248—Williams et al. vs. The U. S. & B. M. S. Co. et al.
197—Beckhorn vs. Miller et al.	249—Zschwetske vs. Crow.
200—Birdsall vs. Rapp et al.	250—Haberman vs. Witters et al.
202—Harlow vs. The Bleecker St. R. R. Co.	251—The Tribune Ass. vs. The Sun Print. Ass.
208—Bauer vs. Clausen.	252—Tweddle vs. Gallaher.
209—Bank of N. Am'ca. vs. The Flushing N. S. & C. R. R. Co.	253—Becker vs. Lawrence et al.
210—Schlesinger vs. Tallman et al.	254—Green et al. vs. Leveridge et al.
216—Tallman vs. Schlesinger et al.	255—Grissler et al. vs. Halstead et al.
220—Kimball vs. Newton et al.	256—Brossing vs. Marshall et al.
	257—Miller vs. Miller et al.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I.
Held by Van Vorst, J.

Nos.	Nos.
597—Maillard vs. Paine et al.	2115—Weinhaus vs. The Mayor, &c.
3845—Genet vs. The Mayor, &c.	2235—Holden et al. vs. N. Y. Catholic Protectory.
2181—Roberts vs. Hill.	2073—Spinetti vs. Atlas Steam-ship Co.
2119—Bigler et al. vs. The Mayor, &c.	1127—Kalbfleisch vs. Star Fire Insurance Co.
467—Steinbach vs. Brennan, Sheriff.	2091—Bull's Head Bank of N. Y. vs. Reeve.
1579—Sherman vs. Hoffman et al.	2201—Sun Print. and Pub. Co. vs. Morton.
1641—Fish vs. Felt.	579—The N. Y. & Brooklyn F. Co. vs. Smith et al.
3686—Hartshorne, Ex'r, vs. Baxtershall et al.	1553½—Thorp vs. The Mayor, &c.
2291—Comstock vs. Drohan.	73—Newton vs. Continental Bank.
1629—Schappert vs. Sulzer.	1163—Loaners' B'k of N. Y. vs. Jacoby et al.
3043—Salter, Adm'x, &c., vs. Kennedy, Ex'r, &c.	1055—Wann vs. Ashley.
1969—Sperry vs. Pape et al.	2157—Molleson et al. vs. Webster et al.
2321—Kleinknecht vs. Conner, Sheriff.	3834—Sage vs. The Mayor, &c.
1822—Creamer vs. The Mayor, &c.	

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.
Held by Westbrook, J.

Nos.	Nos.
3994—The People State of N. Y. vs. Tweed et al.	1176—Lawrence vs. Cecil.
606½—George the Count Johannes vs. Jennings et al.	3441—Sackersdorff vs. The Mayor, &c.
2706—Cassebeer et al., Ex'rs, vs. Kalbfleisch.	225—Maguire vs. Fardy et al.
1648—Olcott, Assignee, vs. Maclean et al.	236—N. Y. Guar. & Ind. Co. vs. Weekman.
630½—Hallgarten vs. Bakert.	992—Germania Bank N. Y. vs. Schafer et al.
1023—Baldwin et al. vs. Briggs.	2338—Kellum, Ex'trx, vs. The Mayor, &c.
1566—Woster vs. Kellman.	982—Hathes vs. Brennan, Sheriff.
1454—Hager vs. Williamson.	452½—Clark vs. Cockerill et al.
178—Hauck vs. Craighead et al., Ex'rs.	2944—Halstead vs. Seaman.
698—Spratt vs. Pottier.	3600—Ginnis, Adm'r, vs. Second Av. R. R. Co.
2204½—O'Brien vs. Browning.	1522—Bailey, Rec'r, vs. Spofford, Ex'x.
1284—Jessup vs. Smith et al.	4224—Haskin vs. The Mayor, &c.
1514—Biggs et al. vs. Strewa.	4228—Same vs. Same.
	4087—Haffeld et al. vs. The Mayor, &c.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.
Held by Lawrence, J.

Nos.	Nos.
3589—Brennan vs. The Mayor, &c.	1123—Wagner vs. Lewis et al.
988½—Brown vs. The Mayor, &c.	4229—Davis vs. The Mayor, &c.
4005—Seaver vs. The Mayor, &c.	4230—Tone vs. The Mayor, &c.
363—Reck vs. The Phenix Insurance Co.	4231—Yelverton vs. The Mayor, &c.
3377—Sardina vs. Blanco et al., Adm'rs.	4232—Colegrove vs. The Mayor, &c.
1547—Hall vs. Robbins.	4233—Tytler vs. The Mayor, &c.
4198—Romaine vs. Hatch.	4125—Nash vs. The Mayor, &c.
1431½—De Hart vs. Hatch.	1244—Watson et al. vs. The N. Y. C. & H. R. R. Co.
3992—Weber vs. Craig.	4234—Thompson, Ass'e, vs. The Mayor, &c.
4009—Clark vs. Waters et al.	4227—Toal vs. The Mayor, &c.
978—Christie et al. vs. Van Ogden.	
1119—Sloats vs. The Mayor, &c.	

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.
Held by Sanford, J.

Nos. Issue of Law.	Nos.
7—Nast vs. Drew. Issues of Fact.	35—Stout et al. vs. Reppenhagen et al.
28—The Meyers Engine Co. vs. Thompson.	31—Murray vs. McClave et al.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.
Held by Curtis and Sedgwick, JJ.

Nos. Appeals from Orders.	Nos.
1—Roberts vs. White et al., Ex'rs.	29—Nelson, Jr., vs. Sun Mut. Life Insurance Co.
2—Hirsch vs. Newman et al.	34—Weiss vs. Brennan, Sheriff.
3—Fernandez vs. Martines.	35—Mitchell et al. vs. Vermont Cop. Min. Co.
4—Pierce et al. vs. Brown et al.	42—Kenyon vs. Sherman et al.
5—Irwin et al., Ex'rs, vs. Chambers.	46—Cohen vs. The D. D., E. B. & B. R. R. Co.
6—Same vs. Same.	49—De Witt vs. Hastings.
7—Hegeman vs. Cantrell. General Calendar.	56—Ryall, Adm'r, vs. Kennedy.
2—Boller vs. The Mayor, &c.	52—Cohen vs. the Continental Life Ins. Co.
16—Laurence vs. Cabot et al.	57—Pierce et al. vs. Brown et al.
28—Davis, Adm'x, vs. Third Avenue Railroad Co.	

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.
Held by Monell, C. J.

Nos.	Nos.
575—Kupfer vs. Hagen et al.	1675—Gottberg vs. Conner, Sheriff.
751—Loaners' Bank vs. Reeve et al.	1743—The Whitney Arms Co. vs. Barlow et al.
1401—Wehle vs. Conner, Sheriff.	689—Starr, Adm'r, vs. Potts.
805—Yung vs. Farley et al.	879—Potts vs. Hyman.
781—Adsit vs. Noyes.	863—Dwyer vs. Fowler, Jr.
1811—Ackerman vs. The Mayor, &c.	741—Starin vs. Kelly.
965—Keyser vs. Kelly, Executor.	709—Weed vs. Mut. Ben. L. Ins. Co.
	1217—Funke et al. vs. N. Y. Mut. Ins. Co.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.
Held by Speir, J.

Nos.	Nos.
956—O'Hagan vs. Dillon.	536—Stafford, Adm'x, vs. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Co.
958—Same vs. Same.	916—Hagaman vs. Burr.
942—Jones vs. Met. Gas-light Co.	928—Whitney vs. White.
614—Medicus vs. Germania Fire Ins. Co.	1534—Smith et al. vs. Isaacs.
1390—Klein vs. Conner, Sheriff.	618—Edwards vs. McCall.
718—Weeks et al. vs. Manhattan S. E. Ass.	954—Thomas vs. Loaners' Bank, N. Y.
924—Plunkett, by guardian, vs. Appleton et al.	1326—Bohle, Adm'r, vs. Harlem B. M. & F. R. R. Co.
	584—Diamond State Iron Co. vs. Lissberger.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.
Held by Daly, C. J.; Robinson and Larremore, JJ.

Nos.	Nos.
2—Guiterman vs. The Liverpool, N. Y. and Philadelphia S. S. Co.	161—Guesmaier vs. Woersche et al.
9—Ayer, &c., vs. Rushton.	163—Krahe et al. vs. Strube.
44—Blunt vs. The Mayor, &c.	164—Watson vs. Whitbeck.
50—Macauley vs. The Mayor, &c.	165—Funke vs. Phoenix Sick Association.
42—Combs vs. Cantrell.	166—Walker vs. Sexton.
52—Vanderpoel vs. The Mayor, &c.	167—Donnelly, Assignee, vs. Moffett, Jr.
90—Jones vs. Murphy, Marshal, &c.	169—Hopkins vs. Burbage.
159—Sittel vs. McIntyre.	170—Hunt vs. Hogan.
	175— — vs. —.
	113—New vs. Schoonmaker.

COMMON PLEAS—EQUITY TERM.
Held by Joseph F. Daly, J.

No. 10—Russell vs. Wuensch.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I.
Held by Van Hoesen, J.

Nos.	Nos.
696—Latasa vs. Gt. West. Ins. Co.	601—Moody vs. Schieffelin.
1245—Greene vs. Barmore.	1318—Hogan vs. The Mayor.
611—Crasto vs. Frey.	2122—Kalebar vs. Bleecker Street and Fulton Ferry R. R. Co.
1999—Brennan vs. The Mayor, &c.	1096½—Dunn vs. Meserole.
1002—Schwarts vs. Peck.	777—Duncan vs. Brennan, Sheriff.
1150—Clark vs. Parker. Inquest.	381½—Parker vs. O'Callaghan.
1093—Hook, Adm'x, vs. Matthews.	573—Burke vs. Gardner.
727½—Gardner vs. Sherwood.	

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART II.
Held by Van Brunt, J.

Nos.	Nos.
715—Low vs. Brennan.	1297—Monell vs. Higgins et al.
799—Sprague vs. Brennan.	1298—Devereaux vs. Lawton Gran. Mow. Co.
1522—Hammil vs. The Mayor. New.	1299—Charlock vs. Jones.
1293—Taylor vs. Goodman.	1300—Same vs. Same.
1294—Harrison vs. Leopold.	1301—Same vs. Same.
1295—Kanikal vs. South Side R. R. Co. of L. I.	1302—Stutzer et al. vs. Third Av. R. R.
1296—Deming vs. Ghetts.	1303—Riker vs. Hook.
	1304—Goodwin vs. Hollingsworth.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.
Held by Shea, C. J.

Nos.	Nos.
6133—Morrison vs. Lichtenstein.	6045—Mitchell vs. Ferry, impl'd.
6113—Striffler vs. Hartman et al.	4805—Hunting et al. vs. Edelsten.
6193—Toope et al. vs. Prigge.	5106—Browning vs. Louderback.
6273—Goodridge vs. Cunningham.	6266—Day vs. Millard.
5220—Winter vs. Meeban, impl'd.	6287—Strause vs. Tone, impl'd.
5975—Stannard vs. Murphy et al.	3536—Heyssenbuttel vs. Wagner.
5970—Herrman vs. Maher.	3330—Lieby vs. Bartlett.
	3748—Vose vs. Anthony.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.
Held by McAdam, J.

Nos.	Nos.
3696—McSweeny vs. Barret.	3040—Finkelstein versus Harrison.
3738—McMahon vs. Plout.	6207—Talcott vs. Samuels.
5566—Neigus vs. Mank.	6339—Isaac vs. Samuels.
6239—Hoagland vs. Mahon.	3749—Wilkins et al. vs. Conner.
6214—Chaim vs. Kaufman.	3751—Kern et al. vs. The Ætna Ins. Co.
1868—Drey vs. Steinan.	3751—Lemon vs. Kemerer et al.
2458—Collins et al. vs. Anthony et al.	3765—Rothstein vs. Ehrich et al.
3625—Sherman et al. vs. Marquet.	

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART III.
Held by Sheridan, J.

Nos.	Nos.
5384—Leonard vs. McColl.	8496—Crooks vs. Mathias.
5723—Uts vs. Krenkel.	5827—Foerster et al. vs. Zinn.
6125—Eagan vs. Reich.	6285—Hardt et al. vs. Myerson et al.
5426—Schacht vs. Bliss et al.	5985—Ely vs. Bates.
5990—Groesbeck et al. vs. Mitchell.	6008—Salbner et al. vs. Marsch, &c.
6348—Pfeiffer et al. vs. Schutt.	5061—Lecomte vs. Pottier, impleaded.
5136—Newman et al. vs. Schwater et al.	160—O'Rourke vs. Brennan.
6019—Crooks vs. Templeton.	

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.
Held by Sutherland, J.

Henry Starr, robbery.	Mary Pritchard, grand larceny.
William Harman, felonious assault and battery.	Mary Tippals, grand larceny.
John Kehoe, Wm. O'Brein, felonious assault and battery.	James Wright, grand larceny.
Mary Blank, felonious assault and battery.	James Brady, grand larceny.
Thomas Reilly, felonious assault and battery.	James Driscoll, John Dorey, burglar's tools.
Rody Brewer, burglary.	Lyman Bullard, gambling.
Dennis Crowley, William Hays, burglary.	Catharine O'Neill, petit larceny.
Henry Williams, grand larceny.	William Williams, assault and battery.

PARIS HOUSES.

The London *Builder* has the following: "The flat system of residence as practiced in Paris is unfitted for the actual ordinary lodger population of the English metropolis. But in this country more than in others there is a class of poor gentlemen and ladies who make few complaints, and of whom very little is heard. They live in far-off suburbs, or sometimes on the upper floors of houses the lower part of which is devoted to trade purposes. The incomes of these people vary from £200 to £300 a year, and their state may be described as one of respectable poverty. They probably would be satisfied with a small flat residence on the fourth or fifth floor of a large house, where they would pay a rent of from £30 to £40 a year, with taxes in proportion. Even at the present day they can obtain this, or rather its equivalent, in Paris, where the taxes, compared with those of London, are *nil*. Then, again, there are the married younger sons of gentlemen, and even noblemen, who hang on to the patrician quarters of the town, some of whom live in houses like that in which Becky Sharp and her husband enjoyed life upon nothing a year. Tall, narrow, inconceivably uncomfortable and confined residences, in which a great portion of the day is spent, and a great deal of labor wasted, in climbing the stairs—stairs, too, of a shape and section unknown anywhere on the Continent, except, perhaps, in Holland. Everybody is not privileged to enter these aristocratic abodes, but there are houses in Mayfair where a moderately-sized butler and a slender page completely block the entrance passage—where to escort a lady easily and delicately, even one dressed as compactly as modern ladies are, from the ground floor to the drawing-room, and *vice versa*, requires years of practice, and months of humiliating failure. For the servants, the staircases of such houses are domestic tread-mills, upon which master and valet, mistress and maid, are constantly knocking against each other. To be obliged to ascend five flights of stairs, as people with moderate incomes do in Paris, may seem frightful to the majority of Londoners, but they only do this twice or thrice a day at the utmost. The Londoner who pays with taxes often 400£ a year for his house, is forever ascending and descending his deal 'dog-legged' staircase to fetch his gloves, dress for dinner, receive a visitor, dine, breakfast, lunch, and sleep. The occupant of a London house scales a greater number of stairs in the course of twenty-four hours than a Parisian living on a fifth floor does in twice that space of time."

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—JAN. 8.

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

$2,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '65, new	117¼	1200 Pacific Mail	36½
2,000 do	117¼	400 do	36⅝
6,000 C., C. C. & I. 1st	106⅝	2600 do	36¾
12,000 Un. Pac. 1st	103½	800 do	36⅞
5,000 Un. Pac. S. F.	95	100 do b3.	36⅞
5,000 do	94½	900 do	37
5,000 do c.	94	3100 do	37⅛
5,000 do	94	2700 do	37¼
3,000 do	93⅝	200 do s3.	37⅛
10,000 do	93½	300 do	37
5,000 C. Pac. S. J. b'ch.	93½	1300 do	37⅛
6,000 H. & S. J. 8s, con.	88½	200 do	37¼
3,000 Mor. & Es. 1st	116	100 do	37⅛
4,000 Ohio & M. 2d	72	100 Union Pacific	69½
6 American Express	57¾	100 do	70
400 Erie Railway	15¾	100 do s3.	70⅛
100 do c.	15¾	300 do	70¼
2000 Western Union	75½	100 do	70⅜
600 do	75⅜	200 do	70⅝
600 do b3.	75½	100 do	70½
300 do b3.	75⅝	100 do	71
600 do s3.	75⅝	100 do	71⅜
200 do	75⅜	200 do	71
100 do n. r. c.	75½	100 do s3.	71
1000 do	75½	100 do	71⅛
500 do s3.	75⅜	200 do	71¼
100 Michigan Cen	57½	100 do	71⅛
100 do	57⅝	100 do	71½
100 do	57⅞	100 Rock Island	105⅞
100 Lake Shore s3.	61½	300 do	105¾
100 do	61¾	100 St. Paul Pf.	68¾
100 do	61⅞	100 D., L. & W. s3	119
300 do	61⅞	25 do	119¼
200 do b3.	61⅞	100 Ohio & Miss. b3.	17⅜
900 do s3.	61¾	100 do	17¼
200 Panama	133	100 Han. & St. Jo	21⅝
100 do	131	100 do b3.	21½
200 North-western	39¼	100 Pac. R. of Mo.	11⅛
100 North-west'n Pf.	56⅜	100 do	11⅜
200 do	56½	100 Kansas Pacific	13¼
100 St. Paul b3.	35¾	50 do	12¾

MONDAY, Jan. 10—A. M.

The weekly statement of the Associated Banks, issued from the Clearing-house on Saturday, shows a gain of $3,916,300 in specie, which would have been even larger, but for the heavy payment into the Treasury for Customs during the week. There is a liquidation in the loans of $1,018,500, and the circulation is down $195,200. The decrease in legal tenders is only $596,300, an amount much smaller than for a long time past, and which clearly indicates that the outflow from this point is about over. The most remarkable variation is an increase in deposits of $6,245,100, which cannot be accounted for by the other changes, and leads to the belief that National Bank notes are coming this way. If this be so, then we are on the eve of much easier money markets, as legal tenders will soon follow in the wake of National Bank notes. The reserve has been increased $1,759,475, which raises the excess of reserve above legal requirements to $10,773,150.

The following shows the condition of the banks on Saturday last, compared with the previous statement and with the corresponding week last year:

	Dec. 31, '75.	Jan. 8, '76.	Jan. 9, '75.
Loans	$264,062,500	$263,044,000	$286,157,900
Specie	20,233,300	24,149,600	23,222,100
Legal-tenders	39,924,900	39,328,600	50,821,100
Deposits	204,578,100	210,820,200	231,613,800
Circulation	18,791,000	18,595,800	24,407,600

And the following the relations between the total reserve and total liabilities of the banks:

Specie	$20,233,300	$24,149,600	Inc. $3,916,300
Legal-tenders	39,924,900	39,328,600	Dec. 596,300
Total reserve	$60,158,200	$63,478,200	Inc. $3,320,000
Res. required ag't deposits	51,144,525	52,705,050	
Excess of res. above legal requirem'ts	9,013,675	10,773,150	Inc. $1,759,475

The money market presented few features of special interest. As usual in connection with the closing up of accounts for the year there was a brisk demand for money, and the banks were enabled to maintain the rate for call loans at legal interest, but Stock Exchange borrowers were accommodated after the first few days at 5@6 ₩ cent. The outside rates were 1-32 ₩ cent. ₩ diem and 4 ₩ cent. ₩ annum. Time loans are comparatively easy, the increased reserve of the banks sustaining the belief that call loans will shortly rule much lower than during the past week. In the discount market there was a fair business at 6½@8 ₩ cent. for prime names.

The foreign advices reported increased firmness to the money market at London. The Bank of England Directors, doubtless impelled by the continued drain of bullion from the bank vaults on Thursday, raised the minimum rate of discount from 4 to 5 per cent. The decrease of bullion in the bank for the week ending Wednesday was £488,000 sterling. The rates for sterling exchange were reduced early in the week from $4 85@$4 89 to $4 84½@$4 88½ for sixty days' and demand bills, but subsequently a recovery took place. The market, generally speaking, was firm, under the demand caused by the collection of coupons for European account and remittances against importations of securities from London. The gold speculation exhibited weakness at the opening, the price declining from 113⅛ to 112½. There was a firmer feeling toward the close, partly because of purchases to cover short contracts and on the steadier look of the foreign exchanges. Sales were made at the close at 113⅛@113¼. Cash gold was heavy and holders paid as high as 7 per cent. to have it carried.

Government bonds were firm and higher, particularly in the late dealings, when the demand was active. Prices advanced from ¼ to ½ ₩ cent., and closed at the highest point. The investment inquiry for railroad mortgages was large, and prices advanced in nearly the entire list, the largest transactions having been in the Pacifics, Chicago and North-western, and Milwaukee and St. Paul issues. The large disbursements for interest and dividends, and the improved outlook in regard to business for the railroads, were the main reasons for the advance in prices. At the close the Pacific issues lost a portion of the early improvement. In State bonds there was a good inquiry for Missouris and District of Columbia 3.65s, while Tennessees recovered sharply from the depression which followed the announcement of the default on the January interest by the State.

The speculation in the railway and miscellaneous share list was more animated than for some time past, and the course of prices, which was in the direction of higher figures, affords proof of the correctness of the views to which we recently gave expression in this column, that the Centennial year would witness a revival of confidence in financial and commercial circles, and a gradual return to business activity. The improvement in values was most conspicuous in the investment stocks, which is the best possible sign of the advent of a better feeling. New-York Central rose to 108, Rock Island to 106¼, New-Jersey Central to 104⅜, Harlem to 133½, and Delaware, Lackawanna and Western to 119⅜, while other leading securities shared in the advance. The bear clique and their newspaper allies did their utmost to check the improving tendency of affairs, and the rumor mongers displayed an energy worthy of a better cause in the concoction and circulation of canards calculated to create uneasiness and depress prices. Their efforts in this direction were attended with conspicuous ill success during the greater part of the week, but on Saturday the story of the establishment of a new line to the Isthmus, accompanied by free sales, resulted in a decline in Pacific Mail, Union Pacific, and Panama. The general list naturally sympathized with the break in these stocks, but not to any great extent. In the final dealings Pacific Mail showed a recovery of 1 per cent., and Union Pacific of 1⅝ per cent. from the lowest quotations. Lake Shore, which was the most active stock on the list, was strong on the declaration of a 2 ₩ cent. dividend out of the earnings of the last six months, and rose from 60¼ to 62½, closing at 61¾@61⅞. North-western, both common and preferred, was active and buoyant, the former rising to 39⅝ and the latter to 56⅞. St. Paul common rose to 36⅜ and the preferred to 69⅛, reacting slightly at the close. Western Union was active, and advanced from 73⅞ to 76, closing at 75½. The other fluctuations were less important.

COURSE OF THE MARKET—THE WEEK.

	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing Jan. 9, 1875.
American Gold	113	112⅜	112¼
U. S. 5s, 1881, coupon	117	116½	113⅞
U. S. 5-20s, 1867, coupon	119¾	119⅜	118¼
New-York Central	108	104⅞	101⅜
Rock Island	106¼	104¾	103¼
Pacific Mail	39⅛	36⅝	34⅜
St. Paul	36⅜	35¼	38¾
St. Paul Preferred	69⅛	66¾	59⅛
Lake Shore	62½	60½	78¾
North-west	39⅝	38⅝	46⅞
North-west Preferred	56⅞	56⅛	61½
Western Union	76	73⅞	76⅞
Union Pacific	74⅛	69⅜	37⅛
Wabash	3⅛	3¼	17
Del., Lack. & Western	119⅜	117½	107⅜
New-Jersey Central	104⅜	103½	106½
Panama	136	131	111½
Erie	16½	15½	28⅞
Ohio	17¾	16¾	31⅞
C., C., & I. C.	3⅝	3⅝	8⅞
Harlem	133½	130⅝	127¾

RANGE OF PRICES AND CLOSING QUOTATIONS—JAN. 8.

	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.
New-York Central	108	107	106½	107
Harlem	..	..	133	134
Erie	16⅛	15¾	15¾	15⅞
Lake Shore	62½	61½	61¾	61⅞
Wabash	3½	3¼	3	3¼
North-western	39⅝	39¼	39¼	39⅜
North-western Pref.	56⅞	56½	56⅜	56⅝
Rock Island	106¼	105¾	105⅝	105⅞
Fort Wayne	..	..	98	98½
Mil. & St. Paul	36⅜	36	35¾	36
Mil. & St. Paul Pref.	69⅛	68⅜	68¾	69
Pittsburg	90¼	90	90	90½
Del., Lack. & West.	119	119	118¾	119¼
New-Jersey Central	104⅜	104	103½	104⅛
Michigan Central	58⅝	57½	57⅞	58⅛
Illinois Central	99	99	98½	99½
Union Pacific	73¼	69⅜	71½	71⅝
Central Pacific	..	..	98	..
C., C. & Ind. Cen.	..	..	3⅝	3⅞
Han. & St. Joseph	21⅝	21⅜	21¼	21¾
Han. & St. Jo. Pref.	28½	28¼	28	28¾
Ohio & Mississippi	17¾	17	17⅛	17⅜
Missouri Pacific	11½	11	11⅛	11⅜
Panama	136	131	131	134
Western Union	76	75⅜	75⅜	75½
Atlantic & Pac. Tel.	18⅝	18½	18¼	18½
Pacific Mail	39	36¾	37⅛	37¼
Quicksilver Pref.	24⅝	24⅝	24	25
Adams Express	..	..	102¼	103
W., F. & Co. Ex.	..	..	80½	82
Amer. Mer. U. Ex.	57½	57½	57½	58
United States Ex.	..	..	61½	62

The import entries of foreign dry goods and general merchandise since July 1, 1875, are as follows:

July	$23,974,004	Nov. 27	$2,963,749
August	30,805,475	Dec. 4	8,447,076
September	23,527,508	Dec. 11	4,901,411
October	22,264,765	Dec. 18	5,279,516
Nov. 6	3,310,520	Dec. 24	2,372,533
Nov. 13	4,135,565	Dec. 31	4,529,760
Nov. 20	4,718,735	Jan. 8	7,528,539
Total			$150,779,156
Total same period in 1875			178,171,174
Decrease in 1876			$27,392,018

The export clearances of domestic produce and miscellaneous goods (including foreign articles re-exported) since July 1, 1875, are as follows:

July	$25,260,318	Nov. 23	$5,519,647
August	20,866,185	Nov. 30	5,549,352
September	20,230,040	Dec. 7	5,160,801
October	22,159,396	Dec. 14	6,540,980
Nov. 2	1,839,917	Dec. 21	6,286,600
Nov. 9	5,815,233	Dec. 28	3,739,424
Nov. 16	4,832,890	Jan. 4	4,012,328
Total			$138,266,111
Total same period in 1875			146,252,231
Decrease in 1876			$7,986,120
Gold, Jan. 8, 1876			113⅛
Gold, Jan. 9, 1875			112¼

The exports of gold and silver from New-York since July 1, 1875, are as follows:

July	$8,754,151	Nov. 27	$706,564
August	3,954,427	Dec. 4	351,696
September	1,245,802	Dec. 11	320,900
October	1,957,605	Dec. 18	414,750
Nov. 6	604,151	Dec. 24	293,785
Nov. 13	358,418	Dec. 31	417,157
Nov. 20	397,500	Jan. 8	678,043
Total			$20,455,009
Total same period in 1875			35,049,232
Decrease in 1876			$14,594,223

The Customs receipts in gold deposited in the New-York office of the United States Treasury and the gold interest paid out by the office since July 1, 1875, are as follows:

	Customs.	Gold Interest.
July	$9,598,617	$7,832,434
August	11,705,678	5,055,680
September	10,471,244	1,313,544
October	8,657,813	3,056,422
Nov. 6	1,673,100	2,607,100
Nov. 13	1,719,200	833,900
Nov. 20	1,733,900	350,600
Nov. 27	1,680,600	430,000
Dec. 4	1,528,000	244,700
Dec. 11	1,749,700	452,000
Dec. 18	1,298,000	82,206
Dec. 24	831,000	52,000
Dec. 31	872,000	6,585,000
Jan. 8	2,593,000	3,331,600
Total	$56,201,341	$31,926,238

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Jan. 8, 1876.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks	14	Spirits Turp., bbls	104
Bees-wax, pk	1	Tar, bbls	226
Cotton, bales	4,911	Rosin, bbls	838
Copper, bbls	37	Oil-cake, pks	4,111
Dried Fruit, pks	37	Pork, pks	950
Eggs, bbls	329	Beef, pks	145
Flour, bbls	15,658	Cut-meats, pks	1,858
Wheat, bushels	45,100	Grease, pks	50
Corn, bushels	50,775	Lard, pks	1,556
Oats, bushels	18,300	Stearine, pks	55
Rye, bushels	66	Butter, pks	2,558
Malt, bushels	8,500	Cheese, pks	1,310
Barley, bushels	15,500	Tallow, pks	57
Grass-seed, bags	332	Dressed Hogs, No	382
Beans, bbls	165	Rice, pks	78
Peas, bushels	30,700	Rice Chaff, bags	60
Corn-meal, bbls	500	Starch, bxs	800
Corn-meal, bags	914	Spelter, pcs	547
B. W. Flour, pks	200	Tobacco, hhds	52
Hops, bales	312	Tobacco, bxs. and cs.	221
Hides, bales	301	Whisky, bbls	553
Leather, sides	13,342	Wool, bales	46

ASHES—Have been selling very slowly on the previous basis of $5@$5 50 for Pots and $7 for Pearl ₩ 100 lb.

BEES-WAX—Has been quiet, but quoted steady. Yellow from 31c.@32½c. ₩ lb.; fancy lots higher.

CANDLES—Have been inactive at old prices, with Adamantine quoted at 13c.@17c.; Paraffine, 20c.@21c.; Sperm, plain, 29c.@30c.; Sperm, patent, 38c.@39c.; Stearic, 27c.@28c. ₩ lb.

COFFEE—Rio quoted firmer, with good and prime invoices ¼c. ₩ lb. higher, on a fair inquiry; sales, 503 bags by the Ceres on private terms.

COTTON—Has been dull for early delivery at unchanged quotations....Ordinary new quoted at 10⅛c.; Low Middling, 12 11-16c.@12 15-16c.; Middling, 13 5-16c.@13½c. ₩ lb....Sales were officially reported, for prompt delivery, of 474 bales, (of which 94 bales were on last evening,) including — bales to shippers, 430 bales to spinners, and 44 bales to speculators.... The business for forward delivery has been more active, but at reduced prices....Sales have been reported since our last of 22,900 bales, (of which 6,600 bales were on last evening and 16,300 bales to-day,) with 1,000 bales on the calls, on the basis of Middling, with January options closing at 13 1-32c.@13 1-16c.; February, 13 9-32c.; March, 13½c.@13 17-32c.; April, 13¾c.; May, 13 15-16c.@13 31-32c.; June, 14 5-32c.; July, 14 5-16c.@14 11-32c.; August, 14 13-32c.@14 7-16c., showing a decline of 1-32c.@3-32c. ₩ lb. The receipts at this port to-day were 4,911 bales, and at all the shipping ports were 21,732 bales, against 16,165 bales same day last week....The week's exports hence have been 13,280 bales, of which were 13,250 bales to Liverpool, and 50 bales to Hamburg.... The exports from all the ports since Sept. 1, 1875, have been 1,364,314 bales, (of which were 841,225 bales to British ports, and 523,089 bales to the Continent,) against 1,126,843 bales same time the previous year.

FIRE-CRACKERS—Have been in very limited request, within the range of $2 30@$2 35 for No. 1, short and full count.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been rather less active since our last, but without important changes as to values. The export inquiry has been the main feature of business, and has been mostly for City Mills Extras within the previous range. Sales have been reported since our last of 19,650 bbls. of all grades, including unsound lots at $3 85@$5 75, mainly at $4 50@$5; very inferior to choice No. 2 Flour at $3@$4, mainly at $3 25@$3 65; poor to very choice Superfine and Western at $4 15@$4 60, chiefly at $4 25@$4 50; inferior to choice Extra State, $4 85@$5 35, chiefly at $5@$5 20 for prompt delivery; choice to fancy do., $5 35@$5 85; City Mills Extra, $5@$6 60, chiefly at $5 85@$6 20; poor to very choice shipping Extra Western at $4 85@$5 35, chiefly at $5@$5 20; round-hoop Ohio at $4 85@$5 35 for small lots and lines, mostly at $4 90@$5 15; very poor to very choice Minnesota Extras, plain, $5 15@$7 30, chiefly at $5 90@$6 50, and patent at $6 50@$9 50; and trade and family Extras within the previous range. Included in the sales have been 11,750 bbls. shipping Extras, chiefly City Mills, though in part Western Spring and Winter, on the basis of our quotations....Southern Flour quiet at former figures; sales, 950 bbls....Rye Flour steady, on sales of 300 bbls., in lots....Corn-meal quiet at previous prices; sales equal to 650 bbls.

GRAIN—Spring Wheat has been decidedly more active and quoted rather stronger in price, with the main dealings reported in No. 3 and low grade Spring, for export. Winter Wheat comparatively quiet, but without important changes as to values. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 257,000 bushels at $1 22 for prime No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, in store, (with $1 3– reported as bid for strictly prime No. 1 do., afloat;) $1 22 for No. 2 Minnesota Spring, afloat; $1 09 for No. 3 Milwaukee Spring, afloat, (in which grade transactions have been quite liberal;) $1 06@$1 07 for No. 3 Chicago Spring, in store; $1 08 for do., afloat; 99c.@$1 05 for inferior and rejected Spring; $1@$1 22, in part, for ungraded Spring; $1 22 about fair to prime; $1 39 for Red Western, chiefly at $1 25 in store; on private terms for Amber Pennsylvania, and within the previous range (nominally) for Amber and White Western....Corn has been in moderately active demand, in good part for export, and quoted ½c.@1c. a bushel higher, but closing weaker....Sales have been reported since our last of 79,000 bushels at 67c.@67¼c. for new Mixed Western, New-York inspection, closing at 67c. afloat; 66½c.@67c. for low grades do. do.; 58c.@59c., chiefly at 59c. for "no grade" new Mixed Western, New-York inspection afloat; 67¼c.@67½c., mainly at 67¼c. for new Yellow Western; 73c. old Mixed Western, afloat; 73c. for old Yellow Western, in store; 64c.@65½c. for Yellow Southern.... New Mixed Western, New-York inspection, February option, offered at 65½c., with 65c. bid;....Of Rye, 1,200 bushels choice State reported sold at 97c....Peas and Buckwheat nominally unchanged..... Barley quiet to-day, but without alteration of moment. Sales reported of 10,800 bushels Canada, (No. 3 Toronto,) to arrive, (shipment within two weeks,) at $1 10. ....Of Barley Malt, 1,500 bushels old State sold at $1 10, and 3,100 bushels Canada West at $1 30, cash; market dull....Oats have been in fair request and firm in price, with sales reported of 49,000 bushels at 47c. for No. 2 Chicago, afloat; 46¼c. for do., in store; 49c. for light Mixed New-York, (2 car-loads;) 46c.@48c. for Mixed State; 47½c.@50c. for White State, and 46c.@51½c. for poor to very choice White Western.....Hay, Straw, and Feed essentially as last quoted.....Cloverseed quoted steady on the basis of 13¼c.@13¾c. for good to choice State; sales reported of 169 bags within the range.

HEMP—Has been slow of sale, but quoted steady. Jute Butts firm and in good demand; sales, 1,000 bales, December shipment, at 2 11-16c.@2⅞c., gold, ₩ lb.

HIDES—Have been fairly active and steady. The week's receipts have been 43,818 Hides and 290 bales do.; sales, 81,600 Hides, the latter including, according to Messrs. Pickard & Andresen, 3,800 Dry Buenos Ayres, 21 to 23 lb., at 20c.@21c., gold, 4 months, usual selections; 1,445 Dry Buenos Ayres Seconds, 21 lb., on private terms; 3,010 Dry Concordia, 21 lb., at 20c., gold; 5,695 Dry Corrientes, 20½ to 22 lb., at 20c., gold, 4 months, usual selections; 2,045 Dry Corrientes Seconds, 21 lb., at 17c., gold, 4 months, as they run; 28,780 Dry Montevideo, (to arrive,) 20 to 21½ lb., at 20c.@20½c., gold, 4 months, usual selections; 11,615 Dry Rio Grande, (to arrive in Boston,) 20½ lb., on private terms; 1,500 Dry Rio Grande Seconds, (to arrive in Boston,) 20½ lb., at 16½c., gold, 4 months, as they run; 1,500 Dry Rio Grande Cows, 20 lb., at 19c., gold, 4 months, usual selections; 2,635 Dry Bogota, 21 lb., on private terms; 2,890 Dry Central American, 20 lb., at 18c., gold, 60 days, selected; 2,735 Dry Tampico, 21 lb., at 17c., gold, cash, selected; 850 Dry Payta, 24 lb.; 1,330 Dry Mexican, 18 to 22 lb., on private terms; 8,435 Dry Texas, 20 to 24 lb., at 20c.@21c., currency, 60 days to 4 months, selected; 2,860 Dry Texas Kips, 10 lb.; and 475 City Slaughter, 70 lb., on private terms. And to-day, 10,771 Montevideo, (to arrive,) at 20c.@20½c., gold, 4 months; 11,615 Rio Grande, (to arrive at Boston,) on private terms; 1,500 Rio Grande Seconds at 16½c., gold, 4 months; 500 Matanzas Kips and 400 Dry New-Orleans, on private terms....Stock in first hands here this morning, 143,500 Hides and 1,541 bales do., against 193,250 Hides and 1,179 bales do. same time last year.

MOLASSES—Of New-Orleans, 250 bbls. prime to fancy sold at 54c.@61c.; market steady.

NAILS—Have been very quiet, on the basis of $2 90@$3 for common Fence and Sheathing in a jobbing way.

NAVAL STORES—Dull and weak, Strained Resin quoted at $1 65@$1 75 ₩ 280 lb. Spirits Turpentine, 38½c.@39c. for merchantable ₩ gallon.

OIL-CAKE—Has been in demand at steady rates, with Western, in bags, quoted at $45@$45 50, currency; City quoted at $41@$41 50, gold.

PETROLEUM—Crude quiet but steady, closing at 7⅝c.@7¾c., in bulk, and 10¾c.@10⅞c., in shipping order, for early delivery....Refined inactive, with early delivery quoted at the close at 13½c.@13⅝c....Refined, in cases, 17½c.@19½c....Naphtha at 8¾c.@9¼c. for City....Refined Petroleum at Philadelphia, early delivery, quoted at 13¼c.@13⅜c....At Baltimore, for early delivery, at 13¼c.@13⅜c.

PROVISIONS—Mess Pork has been more active and quoted firmer. Sales for early delivery have been reported of 450 bbls. new Western Mess, uninspected, at $20 87½@$21....Western Prime Meats quoted at $19 50; City do., $21 75@$22; Extra Prime, $16 ₩ bbl., but quiet. Sales 140 bbls. Extra Prime on private terms....And for forward delivery, of Western Mess, January options quoted nominally at $21 asked; February options at the close at $21, and March at $21. Sales have been reported of 250 bbls., February option, at $20 80, and 1,250 bbls., March, at $20 95@$21....Dressed Hogs in less demand, with City quoted down to 9⅝c.@10½c. for heavy to light, and Pigs at 10⅝c.; Western medium, 9c.; poor to fair do., 8½c.@8¾c....Cut-meats have been steady and in demand.... Sales have been reported of 32,000 lb. Pickled Bellies, in bulk, 12 lb., at 11c. and sundry small lots of City bulk stock within our previous range. Also, 500 bxs. Rib Bellies, January delivery, free on board at Boston, reported on private terms....Bacon quiet, but held very firmly, with City Long Clear quoted at 11c.; Western Long Clear at 11c. Sales, 25 bxs. City Long Clear at 11c....Western Lard has been in more demand at an advance of 1-16c.@3-32c. ₩ lb.... Of Western Steam, for early delivery here, sales have been reported of 500 tcs. prime at 12⅞c.@12 15-16c., closing at 12 15-16c.@13c....And for forward delivery, of Western Steam, sales have been made of 1,250 tcs., seller January, at 12⅞c.@12 15-16c., closing at 12 15-16c.@13c.; 3,750 tcs., February, at 13⅛c., closing at 13⅛c.@13 3-16c.; 3,250 tcs., March, at 13¼c.@13 5-16c., closing at 13 5-16c.; and 250 tcs., April, at 13⅜c., closing at 13 7-16c. ....City Lard has been moderately sought after, with sales reported of 85 tcs. City Steam at 12⅞c.; 30 tcs. do. Kettle at 13c.; and 50 tcs. No. 1 do. at 12½c. ₩ lb....Refined Lard quiet, with sales reported of only small lots for the Continent at 13¼c., and for West Indies at 12⅝c. ₩ lb....Beef steady, with sales of 50 tcs. City Extra India Mess at $31; and 200 tcs. Philadelphia at $28....Butter, Cheese, and Eggs without important changes....Tallow has been in moderate demand, with sales of 75,000 lb. fair to choice at 9¼c.@9⅝c. ₩ lb....Stearine in request, with prime to choice Western, in tcs., quoted at 13⅛c.@13¼c.; choice City, 13¼c. ₩ lb. Sales, 170 tcs. Western at 13⅛c. ₩ lb.

RICE—Has been rather more active, but less firm. We quote fair to choice Carolina at $6 50@$7 50; Louisiana at $5 75@$6 75; Rangoon, $6 37½@$6 50, currency, and $2 55@$2 60, gold, in bond; Patna at $7 25@$7 50, currency, free, and $4@$4 25, gold, in bond, ₩ 100 lb.

SALT—Has been less sought after since our last, with Liverpool Ground quoted at from $1@$1 10; Liverpool Fine at $1 45@$2 50, from store; Turk's Island, in bulk, 25c.@28c.; St. Martin's, 30c.@33c.

SALTPETRE—Crude dull, yet quoted at 5⅛c.@5¼c., gold.

SKINS—Deer dull and wholly nominal in price; receipts, 136 bales; no sales reported....Goat have been in moderate request at former rates; receipts, 444 bales; sales, 110 bales Payta, 100 bales Curacoa, 20 bales Mexican, and 13 bales Puerto Cabello on private terms.

SOAP—Has been in fair request, chiefly in a jobbing way, with Castile quoted at 8½c.@8¾c.; Colgate's Family, 8½c., currency; Eureka, 7c.@7½c., and W. F. Taylor's Family, 7c., less usual discount.

SPICES—Have been generally inactive at about former prices, with Mace quoted at $1 05@$1 12½; No. 1 Nutmegs, $1@$1 05; Cassia, 23c.@23½c.; Cloves, 47c.@47½c. East India Pepper, 14c.@14¼c.; White Pepper, 22½c.@24c.; Pimento, 13½c.; Ginger, 9c.@11c., gold, ₩ lb.

STARCH—Has been in good demand, with Potato quoted at 4¾c.@5c.; Western Corn quoted at 4¼c.@6c. ₩ lb.

SUMAC—Has been held quite firmly, with Sicily at from $85@$140 for inferior to strictly choice, afloat and from store, and Virginia from $75@$80 ₩ ton, on a light trade.

SUGARS—Raw quoted as in our last, but in light demand. Sales 75 hhds. Centrifugal at 9c., and 70 hhds. New-Orleans at 7½c.@8¼c....Refined active, with Soft White quoted at 9⅝c.@10¼c.; Soft Yellow at 8½c.@9½c., and other kinds as before.

TEAS—Steady and in fair request. Sales 3,500 half chests Green, 1,900 half chests Oolong, and 200 half chests Japan on private terms.

WHISKY—Dull and nominal at $1 12 ₩ gallon.

WOOL—A moderate business has been reported in this line, almost wholly in domestic product on manufacturing account. Prices have been generally quoted firm for really desirable grades, which have not been offered with much freedom. Sales have been reported, during the week, of equal to 61,000 lb. Domestic Fleece, in lots, at 36c.@48c.; 35,500 lb. Scoured part at 59c.@60c. for California Fall; 235 pks. Domestic Pulled, part at 45c.@47½c.; 13,500 lb. Combing, part unwashed, at 45c.; 8,000 lb. Nevada at 28c.; 10,000 lb. Colorado at 24c.; 7,000 lb. Oregon, part No. 2, at 30c.; 34,000 lb. Texas at 20c.@23c.; 130 bales and 41,000 lb. California Fall at 13c.@18c.; 78,000 lb. California Spring at 22c.@26c., and a small lot of Cape at 36c. ₩ lb.

FREIGHTS—The berth freight movement has been fair, but in instances at a shade easier rates. The offerings of Produce have been mostly of Grain, Flour, Cotton, and Provisions. In the line of charters, business has been moderate, with the advantage as to rates in favor of shippers....For Liverpool, the engagements reported since our last have been, by sail, 1,500 bales Cotton (part through freights) at 9-32d. ₩ lb.; 8,000 bushels Wheat (reported) at 7¾d. ₩ bushel, and 100 hhds. Tallow at 30s. ₩ ton; and by steam, 10,000 bushels Grain at 8d. ₩ 60 lb.; 50 bbls. Apples and 9,000 Staves on private terms, and 470 pks. Provisions, part reported at 40s.@45s. ₩ ton. Also, by steam, from Philadelphia, (reported thence,) 500 bales Cotton at 7-16d. ₩ lb.; 600 bbls. Apples at 5s. ₩ bbl.; 500 tons Provisions and 300 pks. Tallow at 50s.; 50 tons Leather at 85s. ₩ ton, and 200 tcs. Beef at 10s. ₩ tierce....For London, by sail, 4,000 bbls. Flour at 2s. 9d. ₩ bbl.; and, by steam, 500 bales Hops at ⅝d. ₩ lb.; 100 bbls. Pork at 6s. ₩ bbl.; 300 tcs. Beef at 9s. ₩ tierce; 200 bbls. Paraffine Wax at 40s. ₩ ton....For Glasgow, by steam, 1,000 bbls. Flour at 3s. 9d. ₩ bbl.; 48,000 bushels Grain on private terms; 80 tcs. Beef at 8s.@9s. ₩ tierce; 120 bbls. Pork at 6s.; 125 bbls. Apples at 4s. ₩ bbl.; 350 pks. Lard and Bacon at 45s.@50s.; 10 tons Whalefoots at 40s. ₩ ton, and 2,400 Staves on private terms....For Ayr or Stranraer, a British bark, 488 tons, hence, with Bone Dust, reported at 27s. 6d. ₩ ton....For Cork and orders, a Norwegian bark, 355 tons, hence, with about 2,500 quarters Grain at 6s. 9d., with option of the Bristol Channel, direct, at 6s. 1½d.; another, 558 tons, hence, with about 3,300 quarters do., reported at 6s. 9d.; a Swedish bark, 477 tons, with about 3,200 quarters do. from Philadelphia at 6s. 9d. per quarter....For the east coast of Ireland, direct, a Norwegian bark, 441 tons, with about 3,000 quarters Grain, from Baltimore at 6s. 9d.; another with about 3,100 quarters do., from do., at 6s. 9d. ₩ quarter....For Havre, by steam, (reported as of recent engagements,) 500 bbls. Ashes, 50 bales Cotton, 9,500 bushels Grain, 2,850 pkgs. Lard, and Bacon, 4,300 Hides, and 2,500 pks. Merchandise at current rates....For Antwerp, by steam, 50 pks. Provisions, 50 pks. Tobacco, and 3,000 Staves on private terms. And by steam, from Philadelphia, (reported thence,) 200 bales Cotton at 7-16d. ₩ lb.; 2,000 pks. Provisions, mainly Lard, at 50s.; 100 tons Leather at 85s. ₩ ton, and 300 hhds. Tobacco at 32s. 6d.@50s....For Bremen, by steam, 850 bales Cotton (of recent engagement) at 1c. ₩ lb.; 4,000 bushels Grain at 14d. ₩ bushel; 2,000 sides Leather at 1c. ₩ lb.; 775 pks. Tobacco reported at 50s. for hhds., 30s. for cases, and $1 ₩ bale; 300 tcs. Lard at 60s. ₩ ton, and 2,300 pks. Merchandise at market rates. ....For Rotterdam, by steam, small lots of Provisions at 45s. ₩ ton....For Hamburg, a German bark, 751 tons, hence, with about 5,000 bbls. Refined Petroleum, reported at 4s. 6d. ₩ bbl....For Genoa and back to New-York, an American brig, 407 tons, with general cargo, reported at $6,500....For Aspinwall, an American schooner, with Coal, from Philadelphia, reported at $3 75 ₩ ton....For St. Thomas and orders, an American schooner, 107 tons, hence, with general cargo on private terms....For Matanzas, a bark and schooner, hence, with empty Hogsheads, reported at 90c., currency; and a brig, with do., at the same rate, gold....For the north side of Cuba and back north of Hatteras, three schooners, reported on the basis of $5 for Sugar, $4 50 for Melado, and $3 25 for Molasses....For Adelaide, South Australia, a British bark, 219 tons, hence, with general cargo, (in Messrs. R. W. Cameron & Co.'s line), on private terms....For the south side of Cuba and back to Philadelphia, an American schooner, 338 tons, reported at $5 50@$5 75 for Sugar and $3 50 for Molasses....For Demerara, a schooner, about 2,400 bbls. capacity, hence, with general cargo, reported at 40c. ₩ bbl....For Cardenas, an American schooner, 433 tons, hence, with empty Hogsheads, reported at 90c., currency....For Cienfuegos and back to New-York, an American schooner, reported at 35c. for Sugar....For Guadaloupe, a British schooner, 116 tons, hence, with general cargo, on private terms....For Jamaica, a schooner, with Lumber, from Jacksonville, at $7. ....For ports north of Hatteras, a brig, 244 tons, and a schooner, 228 tons, from Porto Rico, reported on the basis of 40c.@40½c. for Sugar....For Gloucester, Mass., an American bark, 679 tons, with Salt, from Cadiz, reported at 11c. ₩ bushel....For New-London, a schooner, with Lumber, from Brunswick, at $7....For Charleston, a schooner, with Coal, from Philadelphia, at $1 65 ₩ ton.

BOSTON WOOL MARKET.

BOSTON, Jan. 8.—Wool—Market quiet and sales smaller the past week than for several months, as manufacturers and dealers are moving very cautiously; no material change is noted in prices, but parties of undoubted credit can buy at some concession. Sales of X and XX Ohio and Pennsylvania fleeces at 46c.@48c., but the latter is an extreme quotation; choice XXX fleeces range from 52c.@53c., and Michigan at 43c.@46c., for X and No. 1; Combing and Delaine fleeces are steady and firm at recent prices; sales at 50c.@58c. for Washed, and 40c.@49½c. for Unwashed, but the most desirable lots of Domestic Combing are still held at 65c., the stock of all kinds being very small. Pulled Wool is in fair demand, with sales at 40c.@47c. for Super and X; small lots of choice Eastern Super sold at 52½c., but this is an extreme price. Combing Pulled is in fair demand at 50c.@52½c. California Wool has been quiet, the sales of the week comprising only 190,000 lb., mostly Fall, at 14c.@25c.; one choice lot of Spring sold at 36c., and other small lots of good at 30c.@33c.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 8.—Flour quiet, unchanged; only a local demand. Wheat—Buyers and sellers apart on No. 2 Red Fall; otherwise market strong and higher; No. 2 Red Fall, $1 60 asked; $1 42 bid; $1 40 bid, January; sales at $1 58@$1 60, February; No. 3 do., $1 31 bid. Corn active but lower; No. 2 Mixed, 38¾c.@39¼c., cash; 39c., January. Oats dull and lower; No. 2, 35c., cash; 34½c. bid, January. Rye quiet at 65c. Barley quiet and unchanged. Pork nominally unchanged at $19 75. Lard firm at 12¼c. Bulk Meats—Stronger feeling; held higher; Shoulders, 7c.; Clear Rib and Clear Sides, 10c. and 10¼c. bid at country points; held ¼c. higher here for cured Meats. Bacon firm and unchanged. Green Meats stronger; a fraction better; Shoulders, 7c.; Clear Rib and Clear Sides, 10c.@10¼c. and 10¼c.@10⅜c. Hams, in pickle, 11c. for 14 lb. average up-country. Whisky quiet and unchanged at $1 08. Live Hogs firm and unchanged; little doing, owing to light receipts. Cattle steady, with a fair demand for butchers' grades, and some demand for interior points; fair to good native shipping Steers, $4 25@$5 25; good to choice Native, $5 25@$3 75; Pony Steers, $3 75@$4 25; Native Stockers, $2 50@$4. Receipts—3,000 bbls. Flour, 4,300 bushels Wheat, 45,000 bushels Corn, 10,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Rye, 4,000 bushels Barley, 2,000 head Hogs, 165 head Cattle.

CHICAGO, Jan. 8.—Flour dull. Wheat active, firm, and higher; No. 2 Spring, 96½c., spot; 96⅞c. bid, February; 97⅝c., March; No. 3 do., 78¾c.; Rejected, 64¾c. Corn in fair demand and higher; No. 2, 43⅞c., spot; 43c., February; 45⅝c. bid, May. Oats dull; No. 2, 30½c., spot; 30⅝c., February. Rye dull. Barley steady and firm at 79½c., spot. Dressed Hogs active, but a shade lower, at $8@$8 10. Pork unsettled, but generally higher at $19 25, spot; $19 42½@$19 45, February. Bulk Meats firm, but a shade lower; Shoulders, 7c.; Clear Rib and Clear Sides, 10c.@10⅛c. and 10¼c.@10⅜c. Whisky, $1 09. Receipts—10,000 bbls. Flour, 50,000 bushels Wheat, 39,000 bushels Corn, 12,000 bushels Oats, 1,100 bushels Rye, 6,500 bushels Barley. Shipments—10,000 bbls. Flour, 20,000 bushels Wheat, 46,000 bushels Corn, 11,000 bushels Oats, 800 bushels Rye, 9,500 bushels Barley.

TOLEDO, Jan. 8.—Flour steady with a moderate demand. Wheat steady with a moderate demand; No. 2 White Wabash, $1 33½; No. 3 do., $1 22½; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 25; No. 2 do., $1 11; Amber Michigan, $1 21½; February, $1 23; No. 2 do., $1 03; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 23; No. 3 do., $1 03½@$1 05½; Rejected do., 91c. Corn firmer, held higher; High Mixed, spot and January, 47¾c.; Low do., 47c.; no grade, 44c.; damaged, 39c. Oats dull, unchanged. Clover-seed steady with moderate demand at $7 30. Dressed Hogs in fair demand and firm at $8 50. Receipts—Wheat, 8,000 bushels; Corn, 21,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 150 bbls.; Wheat, 3,000 bushels; Corn, 34,000 bushels; Oats 2,000 bushels.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 8.—Flour dull, unchanged. Wheat quiet; steady at $1 25@$1 28. Corn steady; fair demand at 45c.@46c. Oats quiet; steady at 35c.@42c. Barley dull, unchanged. Rye dull, unchanged. Pork quiet; steady at $20. Lard steady, firm; Steam, 12⅜c.; Kettle, 13c.@13¼c. Bulk Meats nominally unchanged. Bacon nominally unchanged. Green Meats dull; Shoulders, 6⅞c.@7⅛c.; Sides, 9⅞c.; Hams, 10½c.@11c., all for delivery the first good weather. Live Hogs steady, firm; common to good light, $6 75@$7 15; fair to good packing, $7 20@$7 50; choice heavy, $7 45; receipts, 5,368 head; shipments, 595 head. Whisky in fair demand; firm at $1 08. Butter dull, unchanged.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 8.—Flour dull, unchanged. Wheat firm; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1 09; Hard do., $1 16; No. 2 do., 98½c.; February, 99¼c.; March, $1@$1 00½; No. 3 do., 83c. Corn steady; No. 2, 48c. Oats scarce and firm; No. 2, 31½c. Barley firmer; held higher; No. 2 Spring, 96c.@96¼c.; No. 3 do., 55c. Rye scarce, higher; No. 1, 69c. Provisions more active. Mess Pork, $19. Lard—Prime, 12¼c.@12¾c. Hams, in pickle, 10⅝c.@11¼c. Dry-salted Shoulders, 6⅞c. loose; Middles, 9¾c.@10½c., boxed. Dressed Hogs firmer; held higher at $8@$8 10. Receipts—5,000 bbls. Flour, 55,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—10,000 bbls. Flour, 6,000 bushels Wheat.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 8.—Corn-meal dull at $2 50@$2 60. Bran dull; supply fair at 80c.@85c. Hay dull; plenty offering at $19@$21. Dry-salted Meats nominal; Shoulders, 7¾c.; Clear Rib and Clear Sides, 10¼c. and 10¾c. Bacon—Little demand; no Shoulders in first hands; Clear Rib Sides nominally 12½c.; Clear Sides, 12¾c.@13c. Hams—Sugar-cured dull; choice, 14½c. Coffee in fair demand; ordinary to low fair, 17¼c.@17½c.; fair, 18c.@18¼c.; good to prime, 18½c.@19¼c. Whisky—Rectified in fair demand; supply light; Louisiana and Western, $1 12@$1 15. Market for other articles unchanged. Exchange—New-York, sight, ¼ discount; Sterling, bank, nominal. Gold, 113⅛.

BUFFALO, Jan. 8.—Receipts—Flour, 9,900 bbls.; Wheat, 23,000 bushels; Corn, 35,000 bushels; Oats, 12,000 bushels; Barley, 14,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 9,900 bbls.; Wheat, 90,000 bushels; Corn, 33,000 bushels; Oats, 12,000 bushels; Barley, 12,000 bushels. Flour quiet and steady; 570 bbls. changed hands. Wheat dull and nominally unchanged; sales, 700 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 25. Corn quiet; sales, 6 cars new on the track at 53c.@54c. Oats retailing at 37c.@38c. from wagon. Rye held at 79c., with no demand. Barley dull and heavy; maltsters holding off for lower prices. Seeds dull. Pork dull at $20 50 for heavy Mess. Lard dull at 13c. Highwines nominal.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 8.—Flour quiet, unchanged. Wheat quiet, firm at $1 05@$1 15. Corn dull, at 44c.@45c. Oats—Demand fair; market firm at 38c.@41c. Rye quiet, unchanged. Provisions excited, higher, and irregular; Pork, $21 50. Bulk Meats, partly cured, Shoulders, 7¾c.; Clear Rib and Clear Sides, 10¾c. and 11c. for loose. Bacon scarce, firm; Shoulders, 9¼c.@9½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 12c. Sugar-cured Hams, 14½c. Lard, Whisky, and Bagging, quiet, unchanged.

CHICAGO, Jan. 8.—Cattle—Receipts, 900 head; nominal; prices unchanged; shipments, 1,540 head. Hogs—Receipts, 17,000 head; market opened active; shade higher; closed rather easier, but fairly active; Packers, $6 90@$7 25; Bacon, $7 20@$7 25; Philadelphias, $7 50; shipments, 3,400 head. Sheep—Receipts, 1,100 head; in good demand at 12½c.@25c. higher; choice, $5 25@$5 50; good, $4 25@$4 87½; common, $3 75@$4.

ALBANY, Jan. 8.—Wheat dull. Rye quiet at 93c.@95c. Corn dull; sales one car No. 2 Mixed, new, at 65c. Oats dull. Barley quiet; sales one car No. 2 Jefferson four-rowed at $1 10; one car No. 1 State four-rowed at $1 14, and two cars straight No. 2 Canada at $1 19. Malt steady, with small sales on private terms.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Jan. 8.—Spirits Turpentine dull at 35c. Resin firm at $1 50 for strained. Tar steady at $1 50.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

GALVESTON, Jan. 8.—Cotton dull; Middling, 12⅜c.; Low Middling, 11⅜c.; Good Ordinary, 10⅜c.; net receipts, 3,836 bales; gross, 3,865 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 2,901 bales; to the Channel, 1,933 bales; coastwise, 2,032 bales; sales, 650 bales; stock, 79,091 bales.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 8.—Cotton—Demand good; Middling, 12¼c.; Low Middling, 11¼c.; Good Ordinary, 10⅛c.; net receipts, 3,597 bales; gross, 4,566 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 2,333 bales; to the Continent, 1,093 bales; sales, 10,000 bales; stock, 266,817 bales.

MOBILE, Jan. 8.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 12¼c.; Low Middling, 11⅜c.; Good Ordinary, 10¼c.; net receipts, 3,856 bales; gross, 3,384 bales; exports, coastwise, 584 bales; sales, 2,000 bales; stock, 75,079 bales.

SAVANNAH, Jan. 8.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 12 7-16c.; Low Middling, 12 1-16c.; Good Ordinary, 11 5-16c.; net receipts, 1,989 bales; gross, 2,003 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 3,182 bales; sales, 1,557 bales; stock, 95,262 bales.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 8.—Cotton firmer; Middling, 13c.; Low Middling, 12¼c.@12⅜c.; Good Ordinary, 11¼c.@11⅜c.; net receipts, 1,851 bales; exports, to the Continent, 2,000 bales; sales, 12,000 bales; stock, 72,314 bales.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Jan. 8—12:30 P. M.—Consols, 93 9-16 for money, and 93¾ for the account. United States bonds, 1865s, old, 104½; 1867s, 107⅞. Erie Railway shares, 14⅝; do. Preferred, 29.

2 P. M.—Consols, 93 9-16 for money and 93 11-16 for the account.

PARIS, Jan. 8.—Exchange on London, 25f. 16½c. Rentes, 65f. 65c.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 8—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is dull and easier; Middling Uplands, 6⅞d.; Middling Orleans, 7⅛d.; sales, 6,000 bales, including 1,000 bales for speculation and export; receipts, 4,800 bales, of which 1,700 were American. Cotton, to arrive, sellers offering at 1-32d. decline. Sales of Middling Uplands, Low Middling clause, shipped December and January, (per sail,) at 6 13-16d.; do. do., shipped January and February, (per sail,) at 6 13-16d.; do. do., May and June delivery, at 6⅞d.

1:30 P. M.—Cotton—Sales of Middling Uplands, Low Middling clause, shipped February and March, (per sail,) at 6⅞d. Provisions—Lard, 58s. ₩ cwt. Pork, 81s. 6d. ₩ bbl. for Mess.

2 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day 3,800 bales were American.

LONDON, Jan. 8—4:30 P. M.—Produce—Tallow, 51s. 3d.@51s. 6d. ₩ cwt.

Evening—Linseed Oil, 24s. 6d. ₩ cwt.; Spirits of Turpentine, 25s.@25s. 3d. ₩ cwt.

HAVANA, Jan. 8.—Sugar—The anticipated deficiency in the crop of this staple is much less than was supposed, the reports from the interior being favorable. Quotations for the week nominal. Stock in warehouse at Havana and Matanzas, 28,500 bxs. and 3,900 hhds.; exports of the week, 3,300 bxs. and 613 hhds., including 1,900 bxs. and all the hhds. to the United States. Molasses, 50 degrees polarization, 5 reals ₩ keg. Bacon, $38@$40 ₩ cwt. Butter, $75@$80 ₩ quintal for American. Flour, $29@$30 ₩ bbl. for American. Lard, in kegs, $40 ₩ quintal. Yellow Wax, $14 50@$15 ₩ arroba; do. White, $22@$25. Honey, 5¾ reals ₩ gallon. Onions, $12@$13 ₩ bbl. Naval Stores nominal. Cooperage quiet. Lumber—White Pine, $31@$32, in gold, ₩ M.; Yellow Pine, $29@$30 in gold, ₩ M. White Navy Beans, 22½@23 reals ₩ arroba. Freights dull and nominal. Spanish Gold, 214½@215. Exchange nominal.

AUCTION SALES.

ART.

EXTRAORDINARY EXHIBITION OF SUPERB

OIL PAINTINGS.

The most superb collection of

AMERICAN WORKS

Ever exhibited in this City, together with a very choice collection of

FOREIGN WORKS,

To be sold at auction at the SCHENCK GALLERY, No. 60 Liberty st., on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, Jan. 13 and 14, at 12 o'clock each day. Now on exhibition.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

MILLINERY.

MARIE TILLMANN CO., OF PARIS, Importers of art millinery, modes, latest forms and light shades in ladies' dress hats, flowers, plumes, felts, crapes. 423 6th av., near 26th st., late Mme. Michels.

RAILROADS.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.
ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and freight station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch Railroad; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg, with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing Dec. 1, 1875.—Leave New-York as follows:

5:30 A. M.—NEWS TRAIN for Easton, Belvidere, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Tamanend, Wilkesbarre, Pottsville, Scranton, &c.

6:15 A. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.

7:45 A. M.—Way Train for Flemington and Easton, connects at junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9:00 A. M.—MORNING EXPRESS, Daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Towanda, Wilkesbarre, Pottsville, Scranton, Danville, Williamsport, &c.

10:15 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

1 P. M.—EXPRESS for Flemington, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:45 P. M.—EXPRESS for Easton, Belvidere, Bath, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, and Scranton.

3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.

4:00 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

5:00 P. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.

5:15 P. M.—EVENING EXPRESS, daily, for Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Reading, and Harrisburg.

5:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

6:00 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

6:30 P. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.

7:00 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

8:30 P. M.—For Easton.

9:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12:00 P. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.

For Elizabeth at 5:30, 6:15, 6:35, 7:00, 7:30, 7:45, 8:00, 8:45, 9:00, 9:30, 10:15, 11:15, A. M.; 12:00 M., 12:45, 1:00, 2:00, 2:45, 3:00, 3:30, 3:45, 4:00, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5:00, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6:00, 6:15, 6:30, 7:00, 7:30, 8:30, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15, 12:00 P. M.

R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
GREAT TRUNK LINE
AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Courtlandt Street Ferries, as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 6 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 6 and 8:30 P. M.

For Williamsport and Lock Haven at 9:30 A. M. and 8:30 P. M. For Corry and Erie, 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars, daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington, 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:40 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 7, 7:30, 8:40, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 4:10, 5, 6, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5, 6, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

For trains to Newark, Elizabeth, Rahway, Princeton, Trenton, Perth Amboy, Flemington, Belvidere, and other points, see local schedules at all ticket offices.

Trains arrive: From Pittsburg, 6:55 and 10:30 A. M. and 9:20 P. M. daily; 10:15 A. M. and 7:40 P. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:20 A. M., 4:05, 5:15, and 10:27 P. M.; Sunday, 6:20 A. M. From Philadelphia, 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 10:15, 11:20, 11:54 A. M., 2:15, 4:05, 5:15, 6:10, 7:40, 8:44, 9:20, 10:27 P. M.; Sunday, 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 11:54 A. M., 7:40, 9:20, and 10:27 P. M.

Ticket offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts.; No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken. Emigrant ticket office, No. 8 Battery place.

FRANK THOMSON, General Manager. D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.
ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS, Aug. 8, 1875.

Leave depots foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts. at

7 A. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Beaver Meadow, Mahanoy City, Shenandoah, Mount Carmel, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Elmira, &c., connecting with trains for Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West.

1 P. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Mahanoy City, Shenandoah, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Tunkhannock, &c., making close connection for Reading, Pottsville, and Harrisburg.

4 P. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk, stopping at all stations.

6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Elmira, &c., connecting with trains for Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West. Pullman's sleeping coaches attached.

ROBERT H. SAYRE, Superintendent and Eng'r.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After Jan. 1, 1876, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester.

10:30 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester, and Buffalo.

11:00 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans, arriving at Montreal 9:50 A. M.

6:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars for Watertown and Canandaigua. Also, for Montreal via Plattsburg.

8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars, for Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Cleveland and Cincinnati; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Albany and Troy. Way trains as per local Time Table.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

ERIE RAILWAY.

Winter Arrangement of through trains, December, 1875. From Chambers Street Depot. (For 23d st. see note below.)

9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo and sleeping coaches to Cincinnati and Detroit. Sleeping coaches to Chicago.

10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and Niagara Falls. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.

7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, and Chicago without change. Hotel dining coaches to Cleveland and Chicago.

7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train. Above trains leave Twenty-third Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M. and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains, see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots.

JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After Nov. 29, 1875, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1:00 and 4:40 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1:00 and 4:40 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; For Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M., (9 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 10 P. M., (10 P. M. on Sundays.)

Way trains as per local time tables.

J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.
E. M. REED, Vice President, New-York.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:20 and 8:20 P. M.

THEODORE WARREN, Superintendent.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DAVID LOUDERBACK, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of William S. Louderback, No. 53 Chambers street, in the City of New-York, on or before the twenty-fourth day of June next.—Dated New-York, the eighteenth day December, 1875.

ELIZABETH A. LOUDERBACK, Executrix.
WILLIAM S. LOUDERBACK, ABRAHAM QUACKENBUSH, Jr., JACOB HAYS, } Executors.
d20-law6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS McKIE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at the office of Townsend Wandell, No. 280 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the fifteenth day of May next.—Dated New-York, the sixth day of November, 1875.

ELIZA McKIE, Executrix; JOHN M. CLARK, TOWNSEND WANDELL, } Executors.
n8-law6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELEANOR M. WILMERDING, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of W. K. Thorn, No. 317 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 25th day of May next.—Dated New-York, the seventeenth day of November, 1875.

FRANCIS C. LAWRANCE, Executor.
n22-law6mM

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Thomas Crane, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their office, No. 27 Park place, in the City of New-York, on or before the tenth day of May next.—Dated New-York, the sixth day of November, 1875.

CLARISSA L. CRANE, Executrix.
ALBERT CRANE, BENJAMIN F. CRANE, } Executors.
n8-law6mM*

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

E. A. CRUIKSHANK HAS ASSOCIATED IN copartnership with him in the Real Estate Business, JAMES H. STRONG and A. W. CRUIKSHANK, under the firm name of E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., at the old office, No. 68 Broadway.

New-York, 1st January, 1876.

Special attention paid to the renting and sale of property as well as the entire charge of estates; money to loan, &c.

I HAVE THIS DAY ASSOCIATED WITH me in the Custom-house brokerage and forwarding business my nephews, GEORGE F. GRAY and E. MORRISON GRAY, the style of the firm being hereafter JAMES E. DAVIES & CO., No. 117 Front st., and Rotunda, Custom-house. JAMES E. DAVIES.

New-York, Jan. 1, 1876.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER!!!

We will during this Month dispose of 100 PIANOS *and* ORGANS *of first-class makers, including* WATERS', *at lower prices than ever before offered. Monthly installments running from* 12 *to* 36 *months received. New and second-hand instruments to let at extremely low prices, and rent allowed if purchased. Illustrated catalogue mailed.* Warerooms No. 481 Broadway, New-York.

HORACE WATERS & SONS.

The New York Times

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JAN. 10, 1876.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—Pique—Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. D. H. Harkins, Miss Fanny Davenport.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Home—A Quiet Family—Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. John Gilbert, Miss Ada Dyas.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—Rose Michel—Mr. C. R. Thorne, Jr., John Parselle, Miss Rose Eytinge.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—Julius Cæsar—Mr. Lawrence Barrett, Mr. F. C. Bangs, Mr. E. L. Davenport.

PARK THEATRE.—The Widow Hunt, &c.—Mr. John Dillon, Mr. Charles Parsloe, Miss Mary Stuart.

EAGLE THEATRE.—Harlequin: Demon Statue, (Pantomime and Transformation).

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—Nimble Nip—(Christmas Pantomime.)

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—Dramatic Performance—Curiosities—Afternoon and evening.

COLOSSEUM.—Grand Spectacle Diorama of the Prussian Siege of Paris. Afternoon and evening.

BROOKLYN THEATRE.—Our Boys—Mr. John E. Owens.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—Burlesque, Songs, and Negro Comicalities—Birch, Wambold, Backus.

TONY PASTOR'S NEW THEATRE.—Novelty and Variety Entertainment—Tony Pastor.

CHICKERING HALL.—Lecture by John B. Gough—"Man and his Masters."

THEATRE COMIQUE.—Variety Entertainment—Mr. J. Nash, Mr. L. Schoolcraft, Mr. Charles White.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—Exhibition of Paintings and Statuary.

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART.—Exhibition of Ancient Statuary, Paintings, &c. Day only.

PARISIAN VARIETIES.—Vaudeville and Novelty Entertainment.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The New-York Times is the best family paper published; it contains the latest news and correspondence. It is free from all objectionable advertisements and reports, and may be safely admitted to every domestic circle. The disgraceful announcements of quacks and medical pretenders, which pollute so many newspapers of the day, are not admitted into the columns of The Times on any terms.

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The Sunday Edition, per annum	2
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NOTICE.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot, under any circumstances, return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of The Times *is at No. 1,257 Broadway, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second streets. It is open daily, Sundays included, from* 4 A. M. *to* 9 P. M. *Subscriptions received, and copies of* The Times *for sale. Dealers supplied at* 4 A. M.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

The Democratic leaders have come to the conclusion that something must be done about the finances, but what that something is they are not quite so sure. "Can't you let it alone?" the question of the old statesman when a troublesome problem faced him, must be answered with a negative in this case. So the Democrats have resolved to tackle the difficulty, and they propose to do it by repealing the Resumption Act, and introducing a totally empirical scheme in place of it. The payment is to be postponed, but fresh promises to pay are to be issued. It is in this spirit that the Democrats hope to tide over their present troubles. Will the public be satisfied with that? We only know that it *ought* not to be. The Republicans would lead them to hard and solid ground—the Democrats to bogs and quagmires. The people will at least know precisely what they have to choose between next November, and we have never asked anything better.

There are no indications that the popular and very general opposition to all schemes involving the extension of Government aid to corporations has in the least dismayed Col. Scott. That gentleman is pushing his plans for securing help from Congress with the calm assurance of a man who is sure of his game. The Southern newspapers, for example, publish a letter from Scott, in which he assures the people of the South that it is very wrong for them to believe that his Pacific Railroad is to be operated in the interest of Northern roads. The provisions of "the bill to be submitted to Congress," he adds, show that this is impossible. The objection urged against this preposterous scheme is not, as the ingenuous financier and lobbyist would have us suppose, that it is in the interest of any one part of the country, but that it proposes to make another raid on the National Treasury. The pains which Col. Scott is at to make special friends for his proposition should warn the friends of economical and honest government that he is in earnest, and intends to make a bold push for the Treasury.

Another of Mr. Scott's projects was explained in a somewhat "sensational" form in a contemporary yesterday. It appears that the managers of the present Pacific Railroads have been "mean" enough to oppose the Texas Pacific bill, and consequently Messrs. Scott & Co. are to introduce a measure repealing the other companies' charter and franchises—that is to say, a measure of confiscation. Of course such a project cannot be carried out, but the introduction of it in Congress would afford another striking illustration of the mode in which the National Legislature may be used as an instrument for stock-jobbing purposes. A bill of this sort would be simply intended to affect the value of securities in Wall street, and to kill off opposition to the new demands made upon the Government. There may be some Southern members willing to lend themselves to such an infamous scheme, but we should think their number must be few. The only use of Congress, in the eyes of some men, is to serve the purposes of railroad speculators and stock gamblers. The practical business of the nation should be left to take care of itself.

The weather is becoming something more than a subject of common conversation. We do not know who the "oldest inhabitant" may be, unless it is the eternal "G. W. B." of the *Post*, but so far as we can ascertain, no one remembers such a Winter as the present. All day yesterday people could sit with their windows open, and even after midnight, the temperature was like that of a pleasant evening in August. Now if Mr. Proctor can explain the cause of this phenomenon, we shall all be glad to hear him. It is a mistake to suppose that such weather is unhealthy, if people keep the heaters down, (or out,) and take care that their houses are well ventilated. Nothing is so unhealthy as extremes of any kind. And for the poor in our City, the mild Winter is a great blessing—it saves them from indescribable hardship and suffering. It is an ill South wind that blows no one any good.

It is evident that the new Congress will be famous for its numerous bills, if for nothing else. Usually, during one session of Congress, as many as nine hundred bills are introduced, and when, on rare occasions, it has produced one thousand bills, the one thousandth has been regarded as a curiosity of legislative fecundity in this respect. But the present Congress has hardly got to work, and over nine hundred bills and resolutions of various sorts have already been introduced. Of these, as might be expected, more than three-fourths have come from the House of Representatives, where there is a large raw Democratic element, bent on saving the country by much legislation. As this is what is popularly called "the long session" of the present Congress, the prospect is most encouraging at the Government Printing-house. But not so encouraging for us.

The Troy *Press* says: "Mr. Morrissey will survive his detraction by The Times. There is a commendable display of sense on Mr. Morrissey's part in acting, as he does, in harmony with the general party." Why, this is news indeed. Mr. Morrissey the subject of detraction from us? Our contemporary evidently has not got our local history right side uppermost. Did we not elect Mr. Morrissey? So the Tammany papers say. The *Press* claims Morrissey as a member of the Democratic Party. How can that be, when it is notorious that the Republicans elected him? Our Troy contemporary would do well to read up the daily and weekly organs of its own party. It might as well have lived in the days of King Alfred for all that it shows of knowledge concerning what is going on around us at the present day.

THE PROPOSED NEW CHARTER.

Our readers are doubtless aware that notice of another new Charter for this City has already been given in the State Legislature. One of our Albany correspondents has recounted the chief provisions of this measure, and we shall now proceed to explain, as briefly as we can, what they are.

In the first place, it is proposed that an election shall be held on the first Tuesday of April next for Mayor, Controller, Board of Aldermen, and Corporation Counsel. There is to be a general reduction of salaries in all these offices, chiefly on the "penny wise and pound foolish" system. For some things that seem cheap turn out to be excessively dear in the long run.

The Department of Taxes and Assessments is to be abolished, and turned into a mere bureau in the Finance Department. The head of it is to receive only $5,000 a year. That is to say, a department the management of which requires the greatest care and experience, and for which we cannot possibly find too able a man, is to be placed under a sort of chief clerk with a salary utterly disproportioned to the work to be done, or to the responsibilities attached to the position. The President of the Department, as it now stands, is Mr. John Wheeler, and he has discharged his very difficult and delicate duties to the satisfaction of the public. In this work he has received the efficient co-operation of Mr. Andrews, whose letters on the taxation of church property are attracting wide and general attention in our columns. These officials, well acquainted with the property of the City, and above the reach of bribery, are to be superseded by some unknown person whose salary would certainly not suffice to place *him* beyond the reach of temptation.

The Police Commissioners are to be reduced to two—one too many or one too few—and they are to be chosen by the Mayor and three of the City Judges. Thus the Judges, with their hands already full of business, are to be taken from their proper duties on the bench, and made responsible for the heads of the Police Department. The Commissioners are to receive $3,000 a year—a junior clerk's wages.

The Fire Department, as it at present stands, is to be done away with, and instead of it we are to have one Commissioner with a salary of $2,000 a year. Amazing liberality! The head of the Fire Department is to be paid less than we pay a reporter to give an account of the fires which take place in the City. This Department has been brought to a high state of efficiency by the present Commissioners, and it would be quite impossible to improve upon it. It is supposed, however, by the author of this wonderful Charter, that Commissioners Perley, Hatch, and King can be swept away without the slightest loss to the City, and their work can be done by one man for $2,000 a year. Nothing surprises us nowadays, or this exquisite scheme certainly would.

The Department of Docks is to be placed under the supervision of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund. That is to say, Recorder Hackett and Controller Green, not having work enough to keep them out of mischief at present, are to have the entire business relating to wharves, docks, and piers thrown upon their hands. Beautiful idea!

Such are the chief features of this measure. They are not worth serious discussion. To state them plainly is sufficient to condemn them. No doubt there is room for great improvement in our City Government, but improvement is not to be reached by such a road as this. The new charter would make confusion worse confounded. It would destroy all that is good in our present government, and give us simple chaos in its place.

As for the April election for Mayor and other officials, it is a scheme which ought not for a moment to be entertained. We have only recently passed through one exciting election, and we have another of much greater importance before us. The respectable voters of this City cannot be expected to come out once in every six months to take part in a Municipal election, nor would it be right to disturb the trade of the City by any such contrivance. We have no doubt that John Kelly would be very glad to have another chance of retrieving his lost ground in Tammany Hall, and if a Spring election were held, the probabilities are that he would elect his candidates. The general public would almost certainly stay at home. It is difficult enough to induce them to vote once in every two years, but on the eve of a Presidential election to expect them to plunge eagerly into the agitation incident to a contest between Tammany and Anti-Tammany, would be absurd. They would not do it. The result would inevitably be a victory for Tammany. Mayor Wickham is not all that fancy painted him before his election, but the proposed attempt to get rid of him is too costly. We have no objection to elections, when we *must* meet them, but the fight last November, and the fight before us next Fall, amply satisfy any cravings we may have for that kind of amusement. And that, we believe, will be the general feeling of the public. We beg to recommend our Republican friends in the Legislature to give up all idea of a Spring election and a new Charter. They can find plenty to do without bothering themselves with unnecessary work.

A SAMPLE STRIKE.

For a week or two the ship-calkers of this City have been on strike. There has been no material change in their wages for several years until now. They have received four dollars a day; now the master shipwrights have reduced their wages to three dollars and a half per day. Against this the calkers vainly protested; then they left off work and are now idle, except in a few instances where considerable jobs of work were begun before the reduction was ordered, the new rule having gone into effect on the first of the new year. On the part of the employers it is alleged that the rate of wages is higher in proportion than that paid by most mechanical crafts, and higher than that paid for the same work done on the New-Jersey shore. The consequence has been that the graving docks of New-York have lost much of their former business, which has gone to Red Hook, Jersey City, and various small ports along the Connecticut shore. The workmen, so far as they have stated their side of the controversy, do not deny these facts, but they assert that the work done in the places mentioned is not so good as that which has been turned out from the New-York docks. They also say, with some force, that the cost of living in New-Jersey and other places is not so great as it is here, and that the master shipwrights ought to reduce their own profits before they attack the wages of the workmen.

The consequence of this strike is that several thousand men are idle. Although they have been receiving what seems to be a good rate of wages, it is not likely that many of them have much money laid aside for this "rainy day," and they have no protective union treasury from which to draw aid during a crisis like this. On the general trade, of course, such a strike is disastrous. The shipping interest has probably suffered more from the depression of business of which the whole country has complained than any other branch of business which does not depend upon the demand for superfluities. A problem of the age is how to revive the shipping trade. Nevertheless, ship-carpenters and ship-calkers have been kept pretty busy with repairs and refitting on the bottoms engaged in local traffic, and, as we have seen, wages have been maintained at what seems a fair rate—four dollars a day. As the strike continues, and is likely to continue, the docks are idle, and the graving-ways are without tenants. The work must be taken to rival establishments in neighboring States. If this is kept up long, the chances are that the work thus taken away will make it difficult for our own establishments to secure it again by and by, when this dispute is settled, and our rivals in business have secured a new line of custom.

This dispute between employers and employed has nothing new in it; but the conduct of the workmen is so characteristic that it is at least worth a passing notice. The men on strike are certainly "skilled laborers," as that term is generally used; and for five or six years past they have earned liberal wages. The times have changed during that period, and the very fact that this standard of pay has been maintained has undoubtedly helped to drive the work away to other and cheaper places. But, instead of submitting their case to arbitration, or following the example of the ship-carpenters, who accepted the reduction, the calkers sullenly refuse to do any work at all, and so sit down in idleness. It seems almost incredible that men should be capable of such blind folly. Sooner or later, the employers secure their own terms. Even a strike, such as that at Fall River lately, where the employés were formidable in numbers and organization, and had some show of justice on their side, proved a failure at last. The particular ill which this strike entails is that it temporarily cripples a local interest already very weak, and which is now exhibiting only the feeblest signs of resuscitation. It is a great misfortune to a port like ours, surrounded as it is by eager bidders for the same class of work as that which these men refuse to do, except at the old high rates. This is a dull season, though not yet a severe one, and it is sad to think how many families may need charitable assistance. To these may be added those who will now be pinched by the refusal of workmen to work at all unless they are paid what they were when times were good. As an example of the thoughtlessness with which some men will throw away work and wages, the case has a melancholy interest.

APPLES AND CIDER.

This is the apple-eating season; but the lovers of that fruit are not having their usual enjoyment, for the crop was not only short but it was not well grown, and a great part of it was defective. Apples are poor this season, and dear, which is a matter of more serious consequence than many persons would suppose. Apples have become one of our staple articles of export; but it is as a fruit for home consumption that they have most importance. Apple-eating is looked upon rather scornfully by many persons. It is associated with school-boy days, with rustic habits; it suggests munching, the smell of the peel upon the stove, the seed snapped in the face, or a slip upon the unfriendly core flung in the way of the unwary walker. To eat apples is rather *infra dig.* The gentlemen who take whisky, straight or crooked, or gin cocktails before mid-day, would regard with contempt an invitation to eat an apple at that time, or indeed at any other hour of the twenty-four. But this, like many a notion of assumed loftiness, is very unwise. It may be safely said that, except the various kinds of grain, there is no product of the earth in this country which is so good for food as the apple. This noble fruit is no mere palate-pleaser; it is very nutritious. It affords fully as much nourishment as the potato, which is regarded as a staple article of food. What an outcry goes up if there is prospect of a failure in the potato crop; and yet very little is said of the chance of a dearth of apples, which shows a lack of a true appreciation of the fruit. Not only is it more nourishing than the potato, but it contains acids, mild and gentle, as well as pleasing to the taste, which act in a beneficent manner upon the whole animal economy. An apple-eater is very rarely either dyspeptic or bilious. The apple is also tonic in quality, and contains phosphorus in greater quantity than any other vegetable does. Therefore it is a most fitting and desirable article of diet for us Americans, who live in such a state of mental excitement, and are so indisposed to bodily exertion. It feeds the brain and stimulates the liver, which is just what we need.

Nature, as if knowing that such would be our national temperament and such our hygienic needs, has given the apple in this country a development which it has attained nowhere else. There are no apples to be compared with American apples, either in size or in flavor. This fruit is one of the few things that we brought from England which have improved upon our soil. Its excellence is so great here and so peculiar that it may be almost called our national fruit. And yet there are signs that its cultivation is falling into neglect. The apple orchards which lay around the old farm-houses, beautifying them in the Spring, and enriching them in the Autumn, are dying out, or have died out, and no sufficient measures seem to have been taken to supply their places. The greening, the pippin, the spitzenberg, and other varieties almost worthy to be named with them, are diminishing in numbers and deteriorating in quality; and those which we are offered instead of them are coarse, flashy things, lacking both flavor and substance. The fruit-grower's attention seems of late to be concentrated upon the pear, which takes very great airs upon itself, both at the fruiter's and upon the table. It is coddled and wrapped up, and has very high and mighty names given to it, and is very costly; and consequently it seems to be elbowing the apple out of the market. This is to be deplored; for, admitting the deliciousness of the pear, and giving to it all the high respect which is its due, we should not forget that for real worth it is not to be named with the apple. The pear is a mere luxury of the palate, having, to be sure, the desirable stomachic qualities that belong to all fresh acid fruits. But the apple has substantial merits. It is food, nourishing and stimulating both to mind and body. It is a domestic fruit; homely, yet rich and beautiful and vigorous, like so many homely things, among them the homely graces and virtues. It is the roast beef of fruits. We could better spare them all, except perhaps the strawberry in its season, than we could spare the apple. And yet the strawberry is merely ephemeral; the apple lasts the year round, to feed us and to cheer us by its peculiar corrective and stimulating qualities.

Moreover, the apple produces cider, a beverage which ought to be far more commonly used and more cheaply obtained than it is. Good cider used to be as common in the Northern Atlantic States, and particularly in New-England and in New-Jersey, as good milk—almost as good water. It was drunk daily, and generally three times a day, not only by the rural population, but by those in the towns. It was cheap, so cheap that the poorest people drank it. Now good cider is the rarest beverage that one can search for. It is almost unfindable; and when found it is very dear, costing about three times as much as wine does in the wine countries of Europe. This ought not to be, and it need not be. Cider has qualities which make it, in moderation, a most desirable beverage for us; and it has virtues which give it a very great and a specific value in one of the most painful and distressing diseases to which the male sex is subject. But the cider that is generally offered is not fit for any one to drink. It is made without care, of refuse apples, the decay in which is plainly to be tasted in their juice even after fermentation. It is neglected, and becomes sour and offensive. The consequence is that there is a prospect of its disappearance in the wake of perry, a beverage made from pear-juice, of which most of our readers probably never heard, and which probably none of them ever tasted. They have not lost much. It was not to be named with cider in flavor or in any other good quality; and we sincerely hope that the pear is not to have its revenge by driving out the cider-producing fruit. We know that apple orchards are slow in reaching maturity, but the production of good apples in such quantity as to make them cheap could not fail to be remunerative to the fruit-grower. The need which the apple supplies can be supplied by no other fruit—we may almost say by no other vegetable product.

A NEW MONSTER.

Every one who is appreciative of the wonders of natural history, must have noticed how long a period has elapsed since we have heard any tidings of that benefactor in the silly season, the great sea serpent. It was in September, 1872, that the Inverness *Courier* gave the last account which we can recall of this perplexing monster's appearance, with the assurance that the information was derived from a gentleman whose intelligence and accuracy might be entirely depended upon.

This gentleman was on a trip to Lochourn, in a sailing boat, accompanied by an English clergyman, and five others, when, as they were proceeding along the Sound of Sleat, they observed a row of dark masses, which they at first took for porpoises, but which presently proved to be a single animal. It approached within about one hundred yards, and as they had three good pairs of glasses, they could see it distinctly. They estimated its length at about seventy feet. Its head seemed blunt, and looked about eighteen inches in diameter. It had bumps, rather larger than its head, along its body. When in rapid motion, the bumps disappeared. The party met with it again next day, "careering swiftly along the surface of the water." But now we have quite a new experience—this time from Ireland. Those who have had the good fortune to explore the west coast of that country will never forget the magnificent scenery which met their eyes. From Galway Bay to Loop Head it presents to the Atlantic such a superb array of rocky bulwarks as the whole world cannot surpass. With the exception of the author of *Maxwell Drewitt*, we know of no one who has ever done justice to this superlative feature of Irish scenery, and it was well observed concerning that book by a very competent critic that it was worth reading twice—once for the descriptions, and once for the story. South of the famous western watering place of Kilkee, dear to the hearts of the *belles* of Limerick and its neighboring counties, is a wild and desolate tract, which terminates in the Loop Head Light-house at the mouth of the Shannon. The place is rendered memorable by terrible wrecks, reminiscences of which may be found in many a peasant cottage, where piano-fortes cast ashore have been seen doing duty as dressers. In fact, a curious little summer cottage, the property of a gentleman whose brother is agent of the owner of the district, is entirely formed of timber washed up from the sea. The aspect is of the wildest, and even on a calm day the enormous waves surge violently among the colossal rocks, which defy their encroachments.

It was while standing here a few weeks ago, that a spectator avows that he saw a most marvelous monster, compared with which the sea serpent becomes quite a common-place animal. Its head and neck resemble those of a horse; it has antlers like a stag, and the tail of a porpoise. This remarkable creature, which materially differs from the accounts given of other monsters of the deep which have from time to time made their appearance, stood looking for a long time at the man who describes it, and gave decided intimations of a wish for closer acquaintance, but these were not encouraged, its appearance not being deemed prepossessing. After about half an hour it took leave, turning in the direction of America. Can it be that the sea serpent has "suffered a sea change into something *new* and strange," or that this is an entirely fresh article? for it may be that our old friend only retired awhile to grow his horns. Let Capt. Mayne Reid, who must, we rest assured, be panting for fresh laurels, and of whom we have not heard since a frightful rumor ran that he was engaged in dramatizing all his novels at the order of New-York managers, look to this. The Loop Head monster is the very thing to start Philadelphia's Centennial Aquarium with *éclat*; let the Captain-author be deputed to catch it, and appointed to explain it to the "World's visitors" next year.

SHOULD CHURCH PROPERTY BE TAXED?

LETTER VI.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It is also objected that the present exemption is unequal; that it is inequitable to allow one church an exemption on $1,000,000 worth of property, and another on only $1,000. Now, a little reflection will satisfy the objecter that in this seeming disparity there is substantial equality. The value of the costly church edifice fairly represents the tax-paying quality of its congregation, just as the value of the smaller church edifice fairly represents the tax-paying quality of its congregation. So that the allegation sometimes made that the congregations of poor churches are taxed to afford exemption to rich churches, is groundless. This objection is, of course, of no account, if it is admitted, as I claim, that the exemption of church property does not, in reality, add any burden to other property.

UNWILLING TAX-PAYERS.

Again, waiving the claim just stated, another objection is to be considered, to wit: That the exemption of church property imposes a burden upon those who do not believe in religion or churches, and that the State has no right to tax a man for that which he does not approve and which his conscience may even condemn. How long since has this doctrine been accepted by the State? The State now taxes the infidel for prayers in Congress and the Legislature; the blind man for public museums; the deaf man for public music; the temperance man for exhilarating beverages at public dinners to the King of the Cannibal Islands; the Quaker for the support of armies; the Baptist to pay for the picture of the "Baptism of Pocahontas;" the Hebrew for the picture of "De Soto Discovering the Mississippi;" the bachelor to educate children, and the secessionist to pay for his defeat. The list might be indefinitely extended, and it resolves itself into this, that the citizen has surrendered a portion of his natural rights to the State, and must abide the consequences or deport himself to some land where he may enjoy all his natural rights, provided always he can defend them with his own right hand; for assuredly no State, civilized or savage, will protect him unless, as a condition, he surrender some of his rights.

IS EXEMPTION BAD FOR THE CHURCH?

They who know least about churches are usually those who put forward the statement that exemption is bad for the church, that it fosters a dependent spirit, and creates a sense of obligation inconsistent with self-respect. It would seem that nothing could be clearer than that if exemption is bad for the church, the church would be very likely to discover the fact. In such a case (I have not yet heard of one) the remedy is very simple; any church that feels morally bound to relieve itself from the galling yoke of exemption, is entirely at liberty to compute what sum would be equivalent to an annual tax upon its property, pay that sum to the proper officer, and then, having acted according to its light, modestly allow others the same privilege. But as has already been demonstrated, the exempted church is not the recipient of any benefaction. It is an inherent right, belonging to it—not as a religious organization, but belonging to it by virtue of the ownership and uses of its property, and the policy of the State toward other property under similar circumstances and conditions.

WHAT ARE CHURCHES?

Following the example of the President in his Message, the terms, "church," "church edifice," and "church property" have been used in these letters without any purpose to restrict the meaning to Christian organizations or possessions. The laws of this State when they say, "Every building for public worship and the several lots," &c., define what is meant by the terms used. That definition is broad enough to cover church, temple, synagogue, cathedral, meeting-house. Broad enough to have satisfied Roger Williams, when he said: "It is the will and the command of God that a permission of the most Paganish, Jewish, Turkish, or Anti-Christian consciences and worship be granted to all men, in all nations and communities." "Permission," toleration, liberty, are all that any creed asks, or has a right to ask, and it is all that a State grants or has a right to grant.

EXEMPTION CANNOT BE REPEALED.

It is not meant to be asserted that the State has no power to repeal exemption. Yet, just here it is well enough to say that there are those who claim that the section of the Constitution of the State which provides that "the free exercise and enjoyment of religious profession and worship * * * shall forever be allowed in this State to all mankind," would be violated by the taxation of "buildings for public worship." They say, how can we worship as our religion requires, without a building? And how can we freely "exercise and enjoy" that worship if the State shall tax the building exclusively devoted to that worship? But yielding that point, the question that remains to be answered is: Can the State, in honor, repeal the exemption? After congregations have, under the exemption law, erected elegant and costly structures, or indeed any structures, would it be honorable for the State, having obtained the enormous advantage and enhancement to its taxable property at large resulting from these expenditures upon church property, then to impose a tax upon that property? It certainly would appear, laying all other considerations aside, that the State of New-York could never afford to do such an act. Admit it to be constitutional—admit it, if you please, to be politic—still, after all, it would be ineffably mean.

WHO OWN THE CHURCHES?

The churches, or buildings for public worship, are owned by the congregations. Then, who compose the congregations? This shorter catechism would never have been written had not the President, in his Message, said that "this vast sum" (of untaxed church property) "will not be looked upon acquiescently by those who have to pay taxes." It is difficult to believe that the President did not know that the men who have sunk their money for the public good in church property are the very men "who have to pay taxes." Yet the picture he draws of the terrible state of things would lead the foreigners to believe that the citizens who owned, supported, and frequented houses of worship were non-tax-payers; and that the tax-payers, a separate, distinct, and oppressed body of citizens, were disgusted and disquieted thereat, and had actually broken the Presidential rest with their complaints, until, in despair, he demands that the Congress "should legislate upon and settle" these tax-payers "at this session." It may as well be stated, once for all, that the men who build and support the churches are those who do most for the support of the political state by the payment of taxes; and most for the support, preservation, and protection of society, or the social state, by their voluntary contributions toward every form of benevolence calculated to relieve the distressed, counsel the wayward, guide the erring, and assist the helpless.

GEO. H. ANDREWS.

A CARD FROM MR. ANDREWS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Allow me a few lines of space to say to your courteous correspondent, "Protestant," that the whole of the series of letters up to No. XI.—which was intended to be the last—was written some days ago, and several of the propositions he suggests are treated of in the letters now awaiting publication. Commencing with letter No. VIII., the moral and religious aspect of the question will be considered. At the close I may ask you to publish a supplementary letter in regard to some of the problems propounded by "Protestant."

Geo. H. Andrews.

AMUSEMENTS.

CURRENT NOTES.

"The Cut Glove" will be acted at Wood's Museum, this evening.

"The Widow Hunt" and "My Turn Next" will be played to-night at the Park Theatre.

Miss Clara Moore and Prof. Carlyle and son are to perform this week at the Theatre Comique.

A "reconstruction" of "Nimble Nip" is announced for representation at the Olympic Theatre, this evening.

A series of personations by Mr. Backus, in reproduction of the peculiarities of Messrs. Oakey Hall, Barrett, Bangs, and Davenport, is to be part of the performances of the San Francisco Minstrels, this week.

"TOMMY DODD" AND "MIXED PICKLES."

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Perhaps the convenience of both of your correspondents could be best provided for by the republication in doses of the appendix to "Webster's Unabridged"—where all the *Herald*, "Oxford" (or Dublin) students' quotations, past and future, are to be found with the advantage of the translations annexed. They might be published at the foot of the money article instead of scattered through it with equal appropriateness, and thus "Tommy Dodd" need not read them, and "Mixed Pickles" might, and the display of dictionary learning would be equally great, and the strain of the *Herald* editor's brain to invent imaginary contexts would be saved.

OMEGA.

THE DYNAMITE PLOTS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your issue of to-day (5th) I see that you conclude the article on the fifth page, second column, with: "The mystery is not lessened by the fact that when Thomas made his last attempt to get insurance the package was on the Celtic and had no explosive in it."

The explanation is this: Thomas had various plans to recover insurance on packages worthless. In one case he would trust to disaster happening without his agency; in another by his agency. At all events, it is now proved that he was always after insurance money by fraud. Many a ship has never been heard from, and no clue to her destruction ever obtained. This man may have, and no doubt has, received large insurances under his true or an assumed name. How else has he lived, traveled, and supported a family for so many years? Owners of ships never heard from, and insurance companies having risks in them, had better look up the matter and see if there is not some evidence that this wretch has lived for years in the manner, it would now seem, in which he proposed to live hereafter.

BENJAMIN NOYES.

New-Haven, Wednesday, Jan. 5, 1876.

A RICH DEPOSIT OF GOLD.

Cheyenne, Jan. 9.—A very rich deposit of gold has been struck in the Centennial lode, near Laramie City. At a depth of 100 feet a large body of quartz has been found, showing an amount of free gold which, it is believed, exceeds anything ever before seen in rock. A large, solid mass of this rock will be sent to the Centennial Exhibition.

DEATH FROM HYDROPHOBIA.

About six weeks ago Hugh Murray, aged nineteen years, residing in Baltic street, near Albany avenue, Brooklyn, was bitten by a cat, whose anger he had aroused in some manner. The wound inflicted was not a serious one, and no attention was paid to it at the time. A few days since, however, the wound began to swell, and Murray's friends becoming alarmed, summoned a physician. All was done for his relief that medical skill could suggest, but to no purpose. He lingered in great agony until nearly 11 o'clock last night, when he died. The case is pronounced one of genuine hydrophobia, and the progress of the disease evinced all the symptoms of that malady.

THE MAILS FROM EUROPE.

The steam-ship Hermann, from Bremen on Dec. 25, and Southampton on Dec. 28, and the White Star steam-ship Adriatic from Liverpool on Dec. 30, reached this port yesterday.

MODERN ITALY.

SUBJECTS OF PUBLIC ATTENTION.

THE FESTIVAL OF THE NATIVITY—THE STATUE TO ALBERIGO GENTILI—RECORD OF CRIME—THE LATEST TRAGEDY—A VENDETTA.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Rome, Tuesday, Dec. 21, 1875.

We are in the week of the festa of the Nativity, and for several days past the bells have been ringing the *novena*, or the nine days of vigil preceding any great feast of the Church. Except these bell-peals there is little to remind us that the most solemn, as well as joyous, season of the whole ecclesiastical year is approaching. How many times, years ago, did we wait for the appearance in the streets of Rome of the *pifferatori*, come down from the Abruzzi Mountains with their pastoral pipes to announce the approach of the birth-night of the Saviour. I do not know precisely for what reason, but now these bagpipe players are not permitted to exercise their innocent craft and pick up coppers let drop by natives and foreigners for their benefit. There is music in some of the churches, but care is taken to give to it as little as possible of a character of special excellence. The purpose of the Church seems to be to take away éclat from these seasons of festive ceremony, so as to rob foreign visitors of one of the principal novelties which formerly brought a large proportion of them here. This, at least, is the charge made against the directors of Vatican affairs by those who have every interest to see Rome full of visitors in the Winter. But if there are no silk hangings and pompous Pontifical parade in St. Peter's, the marvelous artistic decorations of the church have lost none of their beauty. Visitors may make the circuit of the great basilicas, such as St. John Lateran, Santa Maria Maggiore, and St. Paul's outside the walls, and find enough to interest them. Nowhere else in the world has art been so intimately associated with religion as in Rome, and nowhere else has it assisted so much, if not religion, at least its manifestations in external forms. We make no objection to and we do not criticise the use by the Church of the powerful help which art in its universal development, whether in architecture, or sculpture, or painting, or music, is able to offer to captivate the imagination and lead the mind up to all that is highest and best in human aspiration. It is only false illusions that we dread; the abuse of symbols to bring about the vassalage of the intellect, and the extinction of reason or at least the hindrance of its more ennobling exercise. The Church in Rome now tries to punish its wayward children by depriving them of the enjoyment of the æsthetic sweets of which its treasure-house is so full, hoping that these children will close their eyes once more upon the sterile vanities of a profane worldly search, and with tired sighs come back to throw themselves once more upon the bosom of the old mother, who is willing to allow "plenary indulgence" to all for implicit, blind, and unquestioning obedience.

SIGNS OF THE TIMES.

Two days ago Parliament adjourned for a month's vacation, a relaxation always indulged in at this season. In the past five weeks the work laid out for the present session has been well entered upon, and the action of the legislative body is acquiring more and more a character of solidity. Little has lately taken place that has not contributed to give new strength to our hopes. But public attention is quite as much occupied with projects of a local and more private nature as with the schemes of legislation brought before Parliament. The newspapers are constantly returning to the subject of the projected monument to Alberigo Gentili, to be raised here in Rome. The subscriptions are national, as they come in from individuals and societies in all parts of Italy. The King has sent in his contribution. Raising in Rome a memorial in honor of a Unitarian heretic is so much done toward identifying the capital city with the most advanced form of Protestantism, and it is consequently regarded by the Church as a crowning scandal. But the Italians are determined in their course, and the hero is to be honored. Rome, up to this time, has raised no monuments to any of the great men of Italy, but only to defunct office-holders, such as Popes and Cardinals. Before the Vatican Council had voted the dogma of the Pope's infallibility, the foundations of a monument were laid on the Janiculum Hill to signalize the event. The foundations have not risen above the surface of the ground, as the work was suspended with the Council and the entrance of the Italians into Rome. There may yet rise upon this base a monument in honor of the Italian liberator and the occupation of Rome, with the effigies of Garibaldi and the King as ornaments, instead of those of Father Beckx and the Pope. Such a plan was a little while ago talked about.

THE LATEST TRAGEDY.

The record of crime is a long one, and Italy, not less than other countries, is in condition to contribute to it some sad passages. Although you have given much space lately to particulars of this kind, I cannot refrain from adding the facts of a case disposed of in the criminal tribunal here four days ago. Rocca di Papa is a little town of one or two thousand inhabitants, in the Alban Mount, about twelve miles to the south of Rome. Some time back two young *contadini*, or peasants, of that region, who had been friends, fell out about a love affair, and in a fit of jealousy, at a subsequent encounter with each other, one drew a knife and plunged it into the body of his rival. Death did not ensue, but the one who gave the wound was arrested and condemned to imprisonment for a limited time. The punishment of the law did not satisfy the passion of the companion for *vendetta*, and he swore to take it with his own hand as soon as the condemned man should come out of prison. It was not long before the opportunity was presented. He waited for his adversary in a by-road, and fired at him twice with his double-barreled gun, but neither of the charges took effect. Failing thus in his attempt at revenge, he went to seek consolation from his own father. "I have not succeeded in making away with him," he said with sadness. "Take courage, my son," responded the dutiful parent—"leave the matter to me, I will find a way to kill him!" And thus it was done: Two men were found in the neighborhood of character bad enough for the commission of any atrocity. To them the father said: "I have need that that young man shall be put out of the way, and I will give you fifty scudi to do it, and here are twenty of them as earnest money!" "It shall be done," was the response; accepting at the same time the terms and the advance money. The two men were friends or companions of the intended victim. They sought him at once at the *osteria*, or country inn, invited him to drink with them, and succeeded in reducing him to intoxication. Then, each of them taking him under the arm, they conducted him outside the village, with the pretense of giving him the air. They laid him down to sleep in a retired place, and then consulted together as to the mode to be used for taking his life. It was soon resolved upon. The only weapon they had between them with which death could be produced was a small knife, and with this they were not sure of accomplishing their purpose. But it served them as the instrument with which to make other weapons to commit their act, only with greater barbarity. They whittled the ends of two grape-poles of hard wood to sharp points, and these, one on the one side and the other on the other, were run with force into the great veins of the neck. Death followed immediately, and the act was accomplished.

RETRIBUTION.

But the tragedy did not end there. The body of the young man was found and taken to his father, and for a time it remained a mystery who were the assassins. But the instincts of the father led him to divine the truth in the failure of clear evidence. He imagined that the act was that of paid *sicarii*, and the money furnished by the other father, who, though of the peasant class, was the possessor of property. He determined to take his revenge upon him instead of upon the son. The place chosen was the church of the village, where the object of his *vendetta* was in the habit of going to attend mass. He waited for him there, and when he had placed himself upon his knees in the devout group, he rushed upon him and slashed at his neck with a pruning-knife with such force as to break the instrument. But the wounds were inflicted so clumsily, in the blind rage, that they did not prove fatal. The old man was arrested, and it was the beginning of the course of justice which has just been brought to a conclusion in the criminal court. The facts cited were proved, and the father who hired the assassins, with one of them that the authority succeeded in finding, was condemned to hard work in the galleys for life. The son was sent for fifteen years, and the old man who made the attempt to kill in the [illegible] for eight months.

HOLIDAYS IN FRANCE.

GROWTH OF ENGLISH INFLUENCE.

A GENERAL CELEBRATION—MAY IN DECEMBER—THE FRENCH REVEILLON—THE ASSEMBLY'S WORK—THE NEW PRESS LAW—GOVERNMENT POLICY—A BONAPARTIST CANDIDATE.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Monday, Dec. 27, 1875.

Christmas Day was celebrated in Paris more generally than I have ever seen it before, and the fact shows that the great Anglo-Saxon holiday is making rapid headway in France. Since the French began to take to field sports English habits and customs have been imported in considerable numbers, and it is now the *chic*, or "swell" thing, to be as English as possible. The young men of the clubs who follow the English sporting fashions have long been in the habit of inviting their friends to dine at the English taverns in Paris, where they could get "bleeding roast beef," and meats barely warmed through. To eat beef from which the blood was dripping demonstrated one's cognizance of English tables and English habits. This year numbers of young swells visited their friends to partake of an English Christmas dinner at these taverns, with the *rôstbif saignante* washed down by tankards of foamy ale, and at the end of the repast a veritable plum-pudding, pronounced here "plum-poo-dang." I must say that these dinners are excellent in their way, and furnished at a very reasonable price, so that young men of limited means are enabled to display English proclivities without great cost. There was another innovation which is worth noting. Large quantities of holly and mistletoe were imported from England this year for sale in the various markets, and all on hand went off immediately at comparatively large prices, the translations of Scott and Dickens having informed the French as to what store the English set by these shrubs. Enough holly to decorate a room, say twenty sprigs, sold readily for ten francs, and on Christmas morning I saw numbers of men carrying branches of holly and mistletoe home from the markets. *Reveillon* was generally observed on Christmas Eve, and there were a number of balls in various parts of the city. At the churches we had Christmas shows of unusual magnificence, St. Roch in particular being decorated in a superb manner. The stable in which the infant Christ is born was very effectively arranged, the figures being extremely natural and artistic. Midnight mass at the Madeleine is attended by the members of the *grand monde*. Christmas Day was lovely—quite like a day in the month of May—and in consequence the streets were densely crowded. The *baraques* already opened did a thriving business from morning to night. Yesterday also we had superb weather, and the day was thoroughly enjoyed by the Parisians. Speaking of English sports above reminds me of an item which I may as well put in here. Among the sports introduced into France from England are falconing and fishing with cormorants. After a great deal of patience my friend M. De la Rue, formerly Inspector of Forests, succeeded in training two birds, and they have been the delight of French society. Persons who gave hunting parties at their chateaus vied with each other in obtaining the company of M. De la Rue and his cormorants, for he furnished a sport in which the ladies could join. Tom and Burt were very intelligent birds, and would bring out their fish to deposit them at the feet of the ladies—that is to say, they ran at once to shelter themselves under the ladies' skirts. Naturally M. De la Rue set great store by his birds. The other day he was invited to a chateau in the Midi, and went out in the morning to train his pets. They were sitting upon the bank a few yards away watching for fish when a shot laid Tom dead, and before M. De la Rue could stop the hunter he had killed Burt with the second barrel. The hunter was a butcher from the city, who thus bagged game for which, alive, M. De la Rue had been offered 3,000 francs. The blow nearly killed him, but he has now gone to England to get more birds, and means to try it again.

THE NEW PRESS LAW.

To-day the Assembly begins the discussion of M. Dufaure's Press law, the Government insisting upon having some weapon with which it can control the press before giving up martial law. But if this Draconian law should be voted M. Buffet has announced that he shall still keep Paris, Lyons, and Marseilles in a state of siege, the well-known hostility of those great centres to the Government making this a measure of simple prudence during the electoral period. But if the Press law is voted by the Assembly, the state of siege will be raised in some five and thirty other departments. I have remarked in previous letters that M. Dufaure's bill encounters great opposition, and the entire press is hostile to it. If voted at all, it will only be to keep the Ministry from a defeat and the Radicals from a great triumph. In point of fact, the opposition to this measure is very little Republican, though the Republicans would win a victory if the Ministry were defeated. But if this law, which M. Laboulaye pronounces a bad one in every respect, had been framed by Louis Blanc and Jules Favre, it would have been no better. The trouble is that all parties proceed upon erroneous principles. They make laws against the press rather than for the press, and assume, as the basis of their work, that the press has too much liberty, and must be curbed. To-day the old discussion begins again, and we shall have a repetition of the speeches made in 1815, in 1830, in 1848, and 1852, and many of the speakers will be the same men who spoke in the two latter years, although they now repeat the speeches then delivered by their adversaries. When the Republicans are out of power they demand perfect liberty of the press, and attack the men in power for demanding special laws. When the Republicans get into power they make arbitrary laws, and their adversaries cry for the liberty of the press. But the law against the press in 1848 was not a whit more liberal than the laws made under the monarchy in 1819 and 1828, or those made during the empire. Nor will there be a good Press law so long as legislators proceed upon the principle that authority must have some arbitrary means for governing and controlling the press, and of punishing press offenses at its good pleasure. The French press never had a harder time of it than under the rule of Jules Favre and Gambetta, the men who talked loudest under the Empire about the liberty of the press, and who cried the loudest against stifling thought. Journalists themselves object to the assimilation of press with ordinary offenses under the common law, and the authorities claim that impunity is impossible because there is no public opinion to correct the evils, and because juries have become accustomed to acquit in all press trials. Thus the arguments run in vicious circles, and I do not exactly see what is to be done. But the French quote a great many fine sayings respecting the liberty of the press—like that of Lamartine, for instance, who wrote that "the press is necessarily free, for it is the voice of all in an age and under social forms where all have a right to be heard; it is the speech of modern society itself; its silence would prove the death of liberty. Any tyranny which meditates the murder of an idea begins by gagging the press; all our political parties have triumphed by the press or have fallen by it, after having turned against it; all accuse it, and all have good cause for complaint, since the only way to brave it and to conquer it is to be always in the right." I have no doubt that Lamartine's ideas will be liberally quoted to-day, and also Condillac, who said that "a good many centuries must go by before people could be made to believe that thought should be subject to the laws." Fine sayings and theories are not wanting, but the point is to find some practical way for restraining the license of the French press.

THE POLICY OF THE GOVERNMENT.

The Paris journals are all engaged in discussing M. Buffet's declaration of policy, which was energetic enough to please the most captious. He stated in effect that the Government had made up its mind to enter the electoral field with vigor, and either to have official candidates or to patronize one of the candidates brought forward by the Conservatives. By the word conservative he meant everything anti-Republican. "Particularly the Bonapartists," cried an insolent Deputy. "Yes, particularly," said M. Buffet; "for they have supported the cause of order and the Conservative Union, without having any share in the rewards claimed by the other parties—even by the moderate Republicans who claimed to be Conservatives." The truth of this remark struck every one, and no reply was made to M. Buffet's bold assertion. Nor has he been attacked for it in the papers, for the Republicans have just had the aid of the Bonapartists in the election of their Senators, and for this aid the Bonapartists did not receive a single seat, while the less potent aid of the Legitimist faction had to be paid for liberally. The latter claimed twelve seats in the Senate, and they had to be accorded; the Bonapartists made no demands, yet it was always in their power to defeat the Republican candidates. They used this power sparingly in a few cases, like that of M. Limperani, Prefect of Corsica, whose name had to be withdrawn. It seems unjust to that gentleman that he should be black-balled for having carried out the orders of the Government against M. Rouher's demonstration, but the Bonapartists say that he might have been wiser and less zealous, since any man of sense might have seen that the Orleanist cabal which gave the orders would soon break up, and throw the responsibility upon the subordinates. M. Limperani is now burning for revenge, and thought the other day that he had discovered a means. Prince Pierre Bonaparte—a man for whom I have the greatest respect, although nearly everybody says unjust and ill-natured things about him—Prince Pierre has come out as a candidate for the Senate in Corsica, and used the Prince Imperial's name by authority. M. Limperani tried to take advantage of the split in the Bonaparte family (if any really exists) and offered Prince Napoleon the entire Republican vote if he would run against his cousin, Prince Pierre. I do not think that Plon-Plon cares particularly about running against so virile a specimen of the *genus homo* as Prince Pierre. When stroked the right way, he is one of the gentlest and most amiable of mortals, but when maltreated he shows the lion in his nature. The electoral address of Prince Pierre is a very forcible piece of writing. Speaking of electoral addresses reminds me of one published to-day. M. Haentjens, the Deputy, recently wrote to Marshal Canrobert to say that numbers of persons in the Sarthe desired him to come forward as a candidate for the Senate from that department. The reply is as follows:

MY DEAR DEPUTY: I have no pretensions to a candidacy for the Senate; but as your words, which have so much authority in the Sarthe, announce that a great number of electors of your fine department have thought of giving me their votes, my duty will not permit me to decline this high proof of your confidence in a devoted servant of France. I take occasion, my dear Deputy, to express my highest and most devoted sentiments in your favor.

MARSHAL CANROBERT.

There is no doubt about the election of Canrobert in this or in almost any other department of France, for he has become the popular soldier of the day, and now holds the place in popular affection formerly occupied by Marshal De MacMahon. Canrobert is essentially French, and is the beau ideal of a gallant French officer. It is reported that the Republicans intend to have M. Thiers elected in as many departments as possible for the purpose of having a sort of plebiscite, and if this is done it is probable that the Bonapartists will do the same thing with the name of Canrobert.

M. BUFFET AND THE SPEAKER.

A curious report comes to us from Versailles relative to the scene in the Assembly the other day, of which I wrote you, when Duc d'Audiffret-Pasquier reproved M. Buffet for replying to Gambetta, who was in the tribune bullying the Premier. The scene was a painful one even to the political enemies of M. Buffet. After the departure of Gambetta M. Buffet went up to the Speaker's chair, and with his grim smile addressed him as follows: "I shall never forget, Mr. Speaker, with what courtesy you deigned to call me to order, and in such excellent terms! As I am Minister of the Interior I am charged with the editing of the *Journal Officiel*, as you are aware, and I shall take particular pains, Mr. Speaker, to see that the words with which you honored me are textually and faithfully reproduced." The Duke looked up abashed, and in time to catch M. Buffet's ironical bow. Duc d'Audiffret has a pretty good head, but he requires time for reflection, as in the case of the reproof given to Naguet after twenty-four hours. He could think of nothing to say to M. Buffet, who is now patiently waiting for an opportunity to pay off his debt to the Duke. The latter's words appeared in the *Officiel* just as they were spoken, M. Buffet taking good care to prevent the proof-reader from correcting the Duke's style, which always needs a fair amount of correction.

A REMINISCENCE OF THE COMMUNE.

To-day we have a grand and solemn ceremony which recalls the bloody days of the Commune. The State has given the funds necessary for the erection of a monument to Gens. Leconte and Clement Thomas, assassinated in the Rue des Rosiers, and has bought a piece of ground in Père Lachaise. The burial takes place to-day. The religious ceremonies were held this morning in Les Invalides, after which the remains, followed by fifteen thousand soldiers, were taken to the cemetery. Large crowds of people turned out to witness the military display, the first we have had for a number of months. Yesterday three hundred soldiers followed M. Jubinal to the grave, many high officers of the Legion d'Honneur being accorded military honors.

A BEREAVED FAMILY.

An afflicted family is that of William Little, Esq., Town Clerk of Newbury, Mass. On the 1st of August last he had a promising family of seven children, apparently as vigorous and healthy as any, and all uncommonly bright and amiable. In that month the youngest died of cholera infantum. Early in September Mr. Little himself was attacked with typhoid pneumonia, and he was only rescued from the very jaws of death by the constant and watchful care of his friends, and the skill and faithful attendance of his physicians, aided by a naturally strong constitution. He had not recovered from his severe illness when all his children were seized with scarlet fever of a severe type, and three of them have died, while the three who remain are not wholly out of danger.

MOODY AND SANKEY.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 9.—The Moody and Sankey meetings to-day were well attended. At the 8 A. M. service 5,000 persons were present. At the afternoon and evening services the building was packed, fully 12,000 people being present on each occasion. The afternoon service was for women, and the evening service for men. In the morning Mr. Moody spoke upon grace, and in the afternoon and evening he preached a sermon on the love of God, and what He did for His children, showing how He sometimes punished them because of His love for them. The inquiry-rooms were crowded, and the greatest possible interest is manifested in the revivals.

HUNTING BUFFALOES.

A YOUNG MAN'S GRAPHIC STORY OF THE EXCITEMENT OF THE CHASE—A THREE DAYS' EXPERIENCE.

A young citizen of Pittsburg, Penn., who has been spending several months in Colorado, has written to his father a long letter describing his first experiences in hunting buffaloes, and it is printed by the *Gazette*, of that city. We quote a portion of the letter. He says:

"We started from camp seven strong, Pugsley, Jackson, Jack, Morse, California, Payne, and myself, followed by Jim, driving the game bag. Six or eight miles out. Morse and Payne left to hunt for some buffalo that they had fired at the day before and wounded, hoping to find one or two of them had died. We rode some ten miles to where Pugsley and Jackson had killed their two, then struck off to the north-east. After riding a few miles we saw a herd of buffalo that had been alarmed by Morse and Payne running, in a direction that would bring them across the course we were riding, a mile or two ahead of us. We at once put our horses into a gallop, with the view of getting to this point as nearly as possible just when the herd should. By riding below the crest of the hill we succeeded so well that as we came in view of them they were within 200 yards of us. So soon as they perceived us their rather leisurely gallop was changed into a terrified run. We, as one man, with a cheer dashed our spurs into our horses, and urging them to their utmost speed with voice and limb, with spur and whip, dashed after them regardless of dog holes or anything else except to overtake them. Each man singled out his buffalo. As we got among them the herd scattered out, running in any and every direction to escape us. I tell you it was magnificent sport—the kind that makes a man's blood rush through his veins. Five men mounted on horses that seemed to enjoy the sport well, right in the midst of forty or fifty monstrous black creatures, hairy, horny, ferocious looking demons with flashing eyes, and long projecting tongues, rushing tumultuously forward, spread out probably over a quarter of a mile: with revolvers crack, crack, cracking. I had no time to look at anything but my own buffalo, but the other fellows, Payne and Morse, said it was beautiful to look at. As soon as I got alongside, I began to shoot, but just as I had fired my second shot my rifle, which I had forgotten all about, slipped from the sling by which it was attached to the horn of my saddle, and I only just managed to catch it by the muzzle, as it fell, with my pistol hand. This compelled me to hold up my horse long enough to transfer my rifle to the left hand. Meanwhile my particular buffalo had gained so on me that I started for a nearer one, thinking the first one lost, but fortunately I was mistaken, for after running some two hundred yards it dropped stone dead, and we found, when we came to cut it up, that one of my pistol balls had gone clear through its heart. Pugsley had killed one cow and put the last shot from his revolver into a two-year-old bull without stopping it, and was trying to lasso it. As I came near enough to hear, he hailed me to come and shoot it. He had roped it once or twice by one horn, but couldn't get the rope to catch. I soon got alongside, and with a couple of pistol shots brought Mr. Bull to bay. He turned and made a charge at us, which we avoided by running; then he stopped and I jumped from my horse, and, slapping a cartridge into my rifle, shot him once; he staggered. I shot him a second time and he fell; both bullets struck him on the broad side, and both went clear through, striking ground far beyond him. After he fell I shot him once more between the eye and the horn, to prevent the danger of suddenly getting up and making another charge. California had emptied his revolver into one, he then roped and threw it, but his stirrup leather broke and it got away. Jackson killed one. Jack's horse was not a good one, and he fell behind in the race, so that we only got four out of the herd.

In the course of our run we crossed one of those dry creek beds. Its banks were from four to eight feet high. When I crossed it, although I pulled my horse in and took it as slowly as possible, I very nearly got a tumble, for the horse's feet sank so deep in the sand he was almost thrown over by the momentum. Jack, who was on the extreme left of the chase, got to this creek just as the herd reached it, closely pursued. They never hesitated an instant, but took it where the bank was six or eight feet high, probably two hundred yards from where he was. He says that just about half of the buffaloes were on their backs in the sand, with feet in the air. Of course it didn't hurt them, and they rolled over on their legs and were away again at double-quick. We skinned our game, cut out their tongues, their humps, and hind quarters, and were soon on the way to camp with a wagon-load of good meat. We had some twelve to fourteen miles to ride, and got in about dark.

A rapid ride of over thirty miles is calculated to make a man out of the habit of equitation rather stiff, and it had that effect on me, but I was so charmed with the sport that next morning I was off for another hunt. Only Jackson and Pugsley went with me. About eight miles from camp we sighted a herd of twelve or fifteen, several miles away. We tried to get near them without being seen, but after two or three fruitless efforts we finally gave it up, and, having gotten within a quarter of a mile of them gave them a stern chase, therefore a long one. Jackson ahead, Pugsley next, and I behind for the first five miles, then my horse stumbled in a dog-hole and lost me 100 feet, which I never could regain. Pugsley, who has a magnificent horse and who is by odds the best hunter in the party, overtook and wounded a big calf enough to stop its running: but, not content with this, tried to also get a fine large cow. As I brought up the rear I overtook Pugsley's calf and shot it dead as I passed. Just then Pugsley disappeared. His horse had trodden in a dog hole and rolled over. As I passed I saw him get up and in the act of climbing into his saddle. I supposed he was unhurt and continued my chase, but I couldn't get alongside the buffalo. Finally I got within forty or fifty yards of the rear of the herd and gave them two or three shots, but without bringing any down. I then gave it up. My horse was blown and I rode leisurely back toward where I saw Jackson chasing a buffalo, thinking he might want help. As I rode near to Pugsley he called to me to help Jackson kill that buffalo, 'then come here, I am hurt.' Of course I went straight to him. I found him bleeding a little at the nose and very faint. His pluck wouldn't let him acknowledge he was hurt until he got so faint he was obliged to lie down, but fortunately no bones were broken, and when the faintness passed away he was able to mount and ride home as well as ever, except some bruises, a torn garment or two, and a stopped watch. Jackson, meanwhile, had, after breaking the leg of his buffalo so that it couldn't run fast, very coolly driven it, by heading it off every time it tried to change direction, over to where the calf lay. There he shot it dead. Although I failed to get a buffalo this time, I enjoyed the chase hugely, and if I could have overtaken the herd, would have been content even if I hadn't got one.

The next two days it threatened snow in the morning, and we were afraid to venture far enough from camp for a hunt, for getting lost in a snow-storm on the plains is no joke. On the third day we again had bright, clear weather, although a little too cold, so Pugsley, Jack Price, and I started for another dash. This time we found a herd only about ten miles from camp, and got so close to them, not over two hundred yards, while still grazing, that we thought we would have an easy thing of it. Pugsley wanted a good robe, so he picked out a fine cow. I wanted a fine head, so I picked out the bull leading the herd and rode for him. Jack, I believe, didn't select any one in particular, just as well, as it proved; for notwithstanding our good start, they proved to be uncommonly good runners, and I very soon made up my mind that I didn't care much about that leading bull, but would prefer one from the rear of the herd, and I was just about coming to the conclusion that I didn't care about any of them, after all, when, fortunately, an old cow stumbled in a dog hole and lost enough distance for me to catch her. I very soon began shooting, but the tough old wretch seemed to think my bullets were intended for spurs, and I was just on the point of deciding that I didn't want her either when my sixth shot, and last, struck her, she whirled around and put her head down and came at me with a tremendous rush. Mrs. Cow only came far enough to show her good intentions, then started on her journey again. Of course I followed, reloading as I rode. It was easy enough to get out the empty shells, but my fingers were so numb it seemed to me I never should get the cartridges out of my belt; but I did at last, and my very first shot brought another wicked charge from the buffalo, which I evaded as before. Another short chase and one more charge, and I had her standing still, glaring at me, and two loads left. I got around behind her and rode pretty close beside her, and gave her one shot which staggered her, then one more aimed at her chest, but, jostled by my horse swerving as I fired, struck her hip and brought her down. Pugsley, successful as usual, had killed the cow he had selected, a mile or two away, but Jack was less fortunate, for having run alongside the one he was after and emptied his revolver into her, found, when he tried to reload, that the chamber had stuck, and his fingers were so cold he couldn't make it work. Jim, who, as usual, was following us with the 'game bag,' soon came up at a trot and helped us to finish skinning and cutting up the game. Next day I came back to Denver. That was my first buffalo hunt, and my judgment is that it is the best sport I know of.

I don't think riding a horse-race and hunting foxes are (though both capital sport) nearly so fine; for in the one case, as in both the others, you have all the excitement of the ride at high speed, and the sympathy with your horse, and the spice (especially in fox hunting) of dangers from a fall. But if you succeed in getting in at the death, you have nothing but a helpless fox; or, if you win the horse-race, you have only overtaken and beaten a harmless horse. But, in the buffalo hunt, the dog-holes are as dangerous as any fences, walls, or ditches the fox hunter has to fear. The speed of the buffalo is sufficient to try a horse quite as much as a horse-race; then, when you have gotten alongside, think of the delight of feeling that you have such a noble victim; picture the beauty of the huge creature when, brought to bay, he turns and fights; and, last of all, think of the fine head you can have mounted for a trophy, or the comfortable robe that you obtain, and the very savory meal that his hump will furnish when you come in from your next hunt, with an appetite like an ogre, to say nothing of the abundant meat for future use, and the nice tongue for smoking."

GEN. SHERMAN'S MEMOIRS.

JOHNSTON'S ESCAPE FROM DALTON.

AN ANSWER TO GEN. KILPATRICK—EXTRACTS FROM RECORDS IN THE WAR DEPARTMENT—WHAT MR. BOYNTON HAS TO SAY.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The above headlines indicate the points it is proposed to make in reply to the criticisms which Gen. Kilpatrick presented in THE TIMES of Dec. 28 and 29th ultimo, upon parts of my recent review of Gen. Sherman's *Memoirs*.

The position which Gen. Kilpatrick attempts to controvert is, that while in fact Gen. Sherman in his movement on Dalton contemplated assaulting it in front, where, from the mountainous character of the country it was impregnable, sending McPherson through Snake Creek Gap with a small force to make a diversion on the enemy's rear, he now claims in his *Memoirs* that the attack on the front with 62,000 men was the real diversion, and McPherson's demonstration against the rear with one-third that number, the real movement. And it was claimed that in accordance with this theory, Gen. Sherman proceeds to ascribe the failure to bring Johnston to battle in rear of Dalton to McPherson, and to couple it with a charge of timidity against that officer.

Gen. Kilpatrick, in order to sustain Gen. Sherman, in his two exceedingly interesting letters to THE TIMES, premises, that he and his command took part in this *first* movement of McPherson to the rear of Dalton. He further gives a minute account of his advancing to the railroad, in accordance with what he knew of Gen. Sherman's desires of establishing his command across it between Resaca and Dalton, of fortifying himself there, and remaining until 8 P. M. with no fighting, except on his skirmish line. He further relates that he was astonished soon after that hour, to learn that McPherson's forces were retiring to the Gap, and to receive orders to follow them.

This account, *(if correct,)* certainly goes far toward justifying Gen. Sherman's criticisms upon McPherson. Is it substantially, or even approximately, correct?

To this question the official records answer *that neither Gen. Kilpatrick nor his command was present during the operations of the 9th May, upon which alone the discussion turns.* Gen. Kilpatrick, with his command took part a few days later in the general advance of the army through and from Snake Creek Gap, but he was not even ordered to join McPherson until the day after the latter had made his first demonstration on Resaca, and returned to the mouth of Snake Creek Gap in accordance with instructions from Gen. Sherman.

Before quoting from the official records to show this, and in order to be entirely just to Gen. Kilpatrick, it is proper to present his case in his own words. In his first letter he declares a rule which, whether others fully subscribe to it or not, he cannot object to have applied to himself. He says:

"I take it for granted that no man has a right to criticise the great battles of the war, and the Generals who commanded in them, unless he himself was present on the field, and even then not unless he possessed a knowledge of military affairs of a very high order. Sherman's critics do not claim they were present when McPherson failed to seize the railroad above Resaca and hold it till Schofield and Thomas could come up."

The application of this will appear in the course of the present article.

In reading the next extract from Gen. Kilpatrick's account the reader should bear in mind that Gen. G. M. Dodge, commanding the Sixteenth Corps and holding McPherson's advance, occupied Snake Creek Gap on the night of the 8th of May, and at daylight on the 9th, in connection with the Fifteenth Corps under Gen. Logan, moved out toward Resaca and, without taking that place or gaining possession of the railroad, withdrew on the evening of the 9th to Snake Creek Gap. From this point the *second* and general advance upon Resaca took place a few days later. It should be further remembered that the discussion over the fairness and correctness of Gen. Sherman's *Memoirs* in regard to the affair at Dalton turns wholly upon the operations of McPherson's *first* advance. Of this first advance Gen. Kilpatrick says:

"On the 7th and 8th Thomas and Schofield made the attack, and on the 9th McPherson passed through Snake Creek Gap, my own command having preceded him, and by hard work had made the Gap passable for his artillery and trains. I immediately moved directly on the railroad, and took up my position between Johnston and Resaca, with no fighting save what little effort it took to disperse two small companies of cavalry. My command then formed line of battle, supported by Dodge's Corps, (the Sixteenth,) of McPherson's army. I then reported to both Gens. McPherson and Sherman the complete success of the movement."

Gen. Kilpatrick then proceeds to give a detailed history of the affair from his "own knowledge and recollections." After stating that he arrived with his command at Villanow about 11 A. M. on the 8th, and that he sent an officer and a large force into Snake Creek Gap, who returned and reported it undefended, which fact was communicated to Gen. McPherson who in the meantime had arrived at Villanow. Gen. Kilpatrick, after relating a conversation with that officer, continues:

"We parted about 5 P. M., (of the 8th,) and I pitched my tent well up in the mountain. About 11 P. M. we commenced our march through the mountain, and after toiling all night to make a road for McPherson's artillery and train, we were rewarded at daylight by looking down upon the hills of Resaca without a rebel soldier to be seen. I formed my command and dashed down upon the town, which I found defended. I then sent a courier to McPherson informing him of my success, and, swinging off to the left, threw my whole command across the railroad and between Dalton and Resaca. During the forenoon Gen. Dodge's Sixteenth Corps took up a position within supporting distance, and I felt satisfied that Gen. Sherman's orders so far had been thoroughly executed, and I dispatched an orderly on a fleet horse, with a letter to that effect. We now set ourselves at work building barricades and making every arrangement for holding Johnston in check when he should discover our presence and attempt to reach Resaca with his army. About 5 or 6 o'clock in the evening a force of the enemy was reported advancing from Dalton, and soon firing commenced on my picket line. At sundown we were skirmishing with the advance, when I received notice (from whom I never knew) that Gen. Dodge was retiring to Snake Creek Gap. So strange did this appear that I sent word back to McPherson to know what it meant. At 8 P. M. my position was unchanged; no fighting except on the skirmish line, and I felt confident we could hold the position till McPherson's forces had all passed the Gap and taken a position in our rear. While giving directions to my men, who were working vigorously to strengthen our lines, I received word from McPherson, stating that Gen. Dodge had thought best to fall back and that I had better do so. Reluctantly we abandoned our position and fell back to the vicinity of the Gap. The next morning on meeting McPherson I discovered he was deeply impressed with the idea that Johnston had abandoned Dalton and was waiting to strike him (McPherson) as he debouched from the Gap, and, by intercepting between it and his Army, capture or drive him into the river. I told him I thought he need fear no such disaster; that I was confident we had effected a complete surprise, and that I was sure there was not force enough in Resaca to hold it twenty minutes; that the roads were clear for miles around, and the whole vicinity free from the enemy. My assurances had no effect, and on the afternoon of the 10th my pickets reported Johnston's army moving down the railroad toward Resaca. For three days we laid behind barricades hastily constructed, at or near the Gap, while Johnston was allowed to move his entire army, unmolested from Dalton to Resaca. On the evening of the 12th Sherman came through, followed by Thomas and Schofield. He pitched his tent among the tall pines that grew on the mountain side, and gathering his officers about him, told them with great feeling that Johnston had escaped him, that he was in position at Resaca, and that now we should be obliged to fight."

This is certainly very clear, and, if true, it also fully sustains the *Memoirs*. Upon the question of its correctness the official records bear very positive and pointed evidence. To begin with, the *Memoirs* themselves, which, Gen. Kilpatrick insists, are correct in all statements affecting this movement, say (page 33:)

"I had constant communication with all parts of the army, and on the 9th McPherson's head of column entered and passed through Snake Creek, perfectly undefended, and accomplished a complete surprise to the enemy. At its further *débouché* he met a cavalry brigade, easily driven, which retreated hastily north toward Dalton, and doubtless carried to Johnston the first serious intimation that a heavy force of infantry and artillery was to his rear and within a few miles of his railroad."

If Gen. Kilpatrick was there with his cavalry and succeeded in establishing it across the railroad, why does Gen. Sherman mention a force of "infantry and artillery" only as being in Johnston's rear. If Kilpatrick did all he now claims, the *Memoirs* are certainly not just to him, since in this very important matter he is not even mentioned.

Passing to the consideration of the records, it appears that Gen. Kilpatrick was not ordered to join McPherson until the 10th—*the day after the operations in question had ended.* Up to that time he was attached to the Army of the Cumberland, and at that time had his head-quarters at Villanow. The following is a copy of the order sending him to McPherson:

HEAD-QUARTERS CHIEF OF CAVALRY, DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND, TUNNEL HILL, GA., May 10, 1864.

Brigadier Gen. J. Kilpatrick, commanding Third Cavalry Division:

You will proceed without delay and report with your division to Major Gen. McPherson. The inclosed instructions for Gen. Garrard to march with his division from Lafayette to Villanow you will forward to him by a force sufficient to make their reception sure.

I am, General, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
W. S. ELLIOTT,
Brigadier General and Chief of Cavalry.

This was fowarded to Gen. Kilpatrick at Villanow. The following are extracts from Gen. George H. Thomas' narrative report of the Atlanta campaign:

"Gen. Kilpatrick's division of cavalry took post at or near Gordon's Springs to be in readiness to establish communication with the Army of the Tennessee, (Gen. McPherson,) which was expected at Villanow on the 8th, (May.) * * *

On the morning of the 8th Kilpatrick communicated with Gen. McPherson's command at Villanow *and then returned to Trickum.* * * *

Gen. Hooker was directed *on the 10th* to send one division from his command to the support of Gen. McPherson at Snake Creek Gap to enable the latter to operate more freely from danger to his rear. *Kilpatrick's cavalry was also ordered to report to McPherson.* * * *

The concentration of the balance of the Army in Snake Creek Gap having been completed by the night of the 12th, at 8 A. M. on the 13th Hooker's Corps, *preceded by Kilpatrick's cavalry*, moved out on the Resaca road, in support of McPherson's troops threatening Resaca."

The following extracts are from the narrative report of Gen. G. M. Dodge, commanding the Sixteenth Corps of McPherson's Army, whose troops were the first to pass through Snake Creek Gap:

"Occupied Snake Creek Gap May 8, and bivouacked. During the night received orders to move at 6 A. M. toward Resaca.

At daylight on the morning, May 9, the advance, consisting of the Thirty-ninth Illinois Mounted Infantry and Thirty-ninth Iowa Infantry, was attacked by Ferguson's Brigade of the enemy's cavalry." * * *

After mentioning his arrival three-fourths of a mile west of Resaca, Gen. Dodge continues:

"My position, and that of the enemy and his strength, was promptly reported to Major Gen. McPherson, who soon thereafter arrived on the ground, and directed me to send a few mounted men up the Dalton road to reconnoitre the country and find an opening to the railroad in that direction. * * * I immediately sent a detachment of eighteen mounted men, (all I had left,) under Capt. Hughes, Ninth Illinois Mounted Infantry, up the Dalton road. This force struck the railroad about two miles south of Tilton, (which they found strongly patrolled by the enemy's cavalry,) and succeeded in cutting the telegraph wires, and burning a wood station; reported to me without loss at dark."

After detailing the operations of the day, without mentioning any appearance of Gen. Kilpatrick Gen. Dodge says:

"It was near sunset, and I received orders to withdraw the command and return to Snake Creek Gap. I accordingly withdrew the command, and bivouacked about 12 o'clock at night at the eastern outlet of the Gap."

The extracts which follow are from the report of Gen. O. O. Howard of the operations of the Army of the Tennessee in Northern Georgia. No report had been made from that Army at the time of McPherson's death, and Gen. Howard, who succeeded him, made it up at the close of the Atlanta campaign:

HEAD-QUARTERS DEPARTMENT AND ARMY TENNESSEE, EAST POINT, Ga., Sept. 17, 1864.

Capt. L. M. Dayton, A. D. C. to Major Gen. Sherman, A. A. A. General:

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit to you the following report of the operations of the Army of the Tennessee during the present campaign: * * * The plan of campaign contemplated that this Army should turn the enemy's left flank at Dalton, while the other armies pushed more directly upon that place, whereupon May 7 Gen. McPherson moved his column toward Villanow, and halted for the night at a point west of Gordon's Spring Gap. May 8, Major Gen. Logan marched through this Gap, while the rest of the command moved south as far as Villanow and formed a junction with a brigade of cavalry under Gen. Kilpatrick, encamped with the advance within seven miles of Resaca, near Snake Creek Gap. In field orders from this camp Gen. McPherson uses these words: "The object being to make a bold and rapid movement on the enemy's flank or line of communication, all wagons and baggage of every kind will be left behind," &c. With such a purpose the movement of the following day was ordered, "the command to pass through Snake Creek Gap in the direction of Resaca."

"May 9 the column moved, Gen. Dodge leading, at 5 A. M., preceded by a portion of Gen. Kilpatrick's cavalry. The enemy's cavalry pickets were encountered on debouching from the Gap at the eastern extremity. The command pushed on, the cavalry in advance, till within about three and a half miles of the town, when Kilpatrick encountered considerable infantry force, in charging which he* was wounded and obliged to leave the field."

[NOTE.—When Gen. Sherman read this report, he made a star at this point, and wrote the following with his own hand in the margin:

"*Gen. Howard is in error. Kilpatrick was not wounded till the following noon, viz., on the 12th, but at the place, and in the manner stated.*"

Which shows conclusively that Gen. Sherman understood Gen. Howard to be writing of the *second* advance on Resaca, which does not enter into the pending discussion at all.] The report of Gen. Howard continues:

* * * "Immediately upon the charge of Kilpatrick, Gen. Dodge deployed his skirmishers, in charge of Col. Patrick Burke, Sixty-sixth Illinois, and with very little delay gallantly drove back the rebel advance to the works around Resaca, and developed an artillery fire from his guns in position in the forts. In view of the enemy's works at several points, Gen. McPherson deployed the Fifteenth Corps upon the right, and the Sixteenth Corps upon the left of the Resaca road, after which he pushed forward a division of Gen. Dodge, with instructions to drive back the enemy and break the railroad. *The best idea of his operations may be gained from Gen. McPherson's letter of May 9, 10:30 P. M., to Gen. Sherman.* He says: 'Gen. Dodge's command moved up and skirmished with the enemy at Resaca this afternoon. *While that was going on, one company of mounted infantry, Lieut. Col. Phillips' regiment, succeeded in reaching the railroad near Tilton's station, but was forced to leave without damaging the track.* They tore down a portion of the telegraph wire. The enemy have a strong position at Resaca naturally, and, so far as we could see, have it pretty well fortified. They displayed considerable force, and opened on us with artillery. *After skirmishing until nearly dark, and finding that I could not succeed in cutting the railroad before dark, or getting to it,* I decided to withdraw the command and take up a position for the night between Sugar Valley and the entrance to the Gap.' Here follow the reasons for retiring. First, the exposed position; second, Gen. Dodge's command were without rations. *The General thought that if he had had a division of good cavalry he could have taken the railroad at some point.* * * *

Not having succeeded in getting upon the railroad, the command fell back to the intersection of the Dalton and Rome and Resaca roads in Sugar Valley, and took up a strong position. Though the railroad had not been reached, still the mountain ridge, which Johnston regarded as so complete a barrier, was passed. It seems that the rebel General had dispatched a brigade of cavalry at 10 P. M., of the night before, with orders to take possession of, and hold, Snake Creek Gap. He was a little too late.

May 10 and 11, a new position nearer the Gap, and naturally strong, was selected and occupied." * * *

The reader will not fail to notice the statements in the letter of Gen. McPherson to Gen. Sherman, as quoted by Gen. Howard. The mounted infantry of Col. Phillips belonged to Dodge's command, not Kilpatrick's. But one company reached the road, and it was forced to leave. Not less significant are the statements of Gen. Howard as to the contents of that part of McPherson's letter which he does not quote: "The General thought that if he had had a division of good cavalry, he would have taken the railroad at some point." And yet Kilpatrick, who commanded a division, now says he was not only there with his command, but that he established himself across the road and held it, without fighting, except on his picket line, till after 8 P. M.

Gen. A. Hickenlooper, the Chief of Staff to Gen. McPherson, in a letter concerning the movement through Snake Creek Gap, published before Gen. Kilpatrick's article appeared, says:

"The Army of the Tennessee reached Villanow May 8, during the afternoon of which day I accompanied our advance cavalry through Snake Creek Gap to the table-land beyond, and, much to our surprise, found the Gap entirely unguarded and unobstructed. We could only hear of two rebel cavalrymen passing through an hour or two before, and from all we could learn of their movements they evidently possessed no knowledge of our advance."

Gen. Hickenlooper, being further inquired of concerning the above, says, under date of Dec. 31:

"Gen. Kilpatrick was not with our advance, which passed through Snake Creek Gap May 8, but did take the advance May 9, until we met the enemy at *débouché* of the Gap, where Kilpatrick was slightly wounded in the leg. His cavalry switched off, and Gen. Sweeny's division, Sixteenth Corps, took the advance."

The same correction which Gen. Sherman made upon the report of Gen. Howard applies here, namely, that it was on the *second* advance, a few days later, when Kilpatrick was wounded.

Gen. G. M. Dodge, then commanding Sixteenth Corps, in answer to a dispatch, and after examining his retained papers, says, under date of Jan. 1, inst.:

"McPherson's special field order, May 8, gives orders for the *first* movement on Resaca, which shows that Kilpatrick was not with that army then. May 12 Sherman ordered him to feel toward Resaca for the enemy. In the movement of the 13th he was on the right flank. It was Col. Phillips (Ninth Illinois Mounted Infantry) who had my advance."

Gen. Logan, now here, whose corps, the Fifteenth, co-operated with Gen. Dodge in the first advance, May 9, says:

"Gen. Dodge is perfectly correct in his dispatch. Gen. Kilpatrick was not there at all at that time. He was wounded near me on the right, in the subsequent advance, *two or three days later*, and I rode up to the ambulance that took him off the field and talked with him about his wound."

In Gen. McPherson's letter-book is a copy of a letter written to Gen. Sherman from near the eastern outlet of Snake Creek Gap in the afternoon of the day after he had withdrawn from the first demonstration on Resaca. The copy in the book is certified with Gen. McPherson's own signature. The following portion bears upon the question at issue:

HEAD-QUARTERS DEPARTMENT AND ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE, CAMP NEAR SUGAR CREEK VALLEY, 5 P. M., May 10, 1864.

Major Gen. Sherman:

* * * Brig. Gen. Kilpatrick's cavalry is just arriving here, and Garrard will be in Villanow to-night. * * *

JAMES B. McPHERSON,
Major General Commanding.

In the letter of Gen. McPherson to Sherman, as quoted by Gen. Howard above, Gen. McPherson also said: "*I had no cavalry except Phillips' mounted men* to feel out on the flanks." Then follows the sentence given by Gen. Howard: "*If I could have had a division of good cavalry I could have broken the railroad at some point.*"

"Where was Kilpatrick then!
One blast upon his bugle horn
Were worth ten thousand men."

But, lest Gen. Kilpatrick should say that, in spite of all these reports, he was with McPherson on the 9th, and took the prominent and valiant part which he has related with so much minuteness, it will tend to make the case fairer if Gen. Kilpatrick's own reports are examined. According to a morning report of his command on file here, *and certified as correct by his own signature*, his head-quarters were still at Villanow *on the morning of May* 10. That day, as has been seen, he was ordered to join McPherson, and at 5 P. M. of that day this officer reports him as just arriving through Snake Creek Gap. Under the column "Record of Events," in the "Return of the Third Cavalry Division (Gen. Kilpatrick's) for the month of May, 1864," appears the following narrative, signed by "L. E. Este, Captain and Assistant Adjutant General:"

"May 7, 1864.—Division Head-quarters were at Ringgold, Ga. The division moved May 7 with two days' rations via Nickajack Trail, as the advance guard of the Army of the Cumberland; met the enemy two and a half miles from the pass and skirmished with him to Trickum Post Office.

8th.—Moved on the road toward Villanow, captured a rebel mail and two prisoners, and opened communication between Gens. McPherson and Thomas.

12th.—Moved on the road to Dalton; finding the rebels outside our picket posts, skirmished and drove them to within one-quarter mile of Claiburne's division of rebel infantry, damaging them severely, we taking some prisoners. Moved back to Snake Creek Gap and went into camp.

13th—Moved on the road to Resaca, Ga.; met the enemy at Cross Roads; engaged and drove him, in which action Brig. Gen. Kilpatrick, commanding the division, got severely wounded. The command of the division then fell upon Col. Murray, who held the enemy till the infantry came up."

As Gen. Kilpatrick's defense of the *Memoirs* against the criticisms in regard to the treatment of McPherson at Resaca turns upon what he relates as having seen, and what he says he did in McPherson's advance of May 9, and as the absolute proof is presented in this letter that neither he nor his command was even on the same side of the mountain with the battle-field, the case would seem to rest exactly where it did before Gen. Kilpatrick began to write about it.

H. V. BOYNTON.

THE MURDERED GENERALS.

FUNERAL OF LECOMTE AND THOMAS—A GRAND DEMONSTRATION.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Daily Telegraph* writes to that journal on Dec. 27: "To celebrate one of the most imposing and at the same time most interesting ceremonies which can be witnessed in Paris, at an hour and in a season when few Parisians are stirring, is very creditable to the good taste of the authorities who had to bury the bodies and honor the memory of the Generals Lecomte and Clement-Thomas. Those who were present this morning at the State funeral of the first two victims of the Communist insurrection were men of mark bidden thither by their official functions or sense of duty. Truly they were rewarded for their trouble. A more captivating spectacle than this military burial, arranged by French artists, cannot well be imagined. Tickets had been distributed for the occasion, but only to the family, delegates of corporations, and Deputies. At 9:30 o'clock the great space in front of the Invalides was invaded by two regiments of the line, a squadron of cavalry, six batteries of artillery, and a battalion of Gardes de Paris. The morning is damp and cheerless, the sun is not to shine all day, and yet there is an average crowd of lookers-on—just enough to give the courteous Captain of the Police force an excuse for taking measures of order. The veteran pensioner who guards the gate has orders to let no one pass without a ticket, and it is in vain that clever people endeavor to persuade him that their dignity enables them to dispense with the regulation cardboard. Shortly before 10 o'clock Gen. L'Admirault, accompanied by a brilliant staff, comes on the ground. The liners form into double line, and stretch right away to the bank of the Seine. The artillery takes up its position, and the cavalry makes up a third side of the quadrangle, which is completed by the façade of the Military Hospital. On passing through the great court, bristling with ancient cannon, we come upon the entrance of the second court, which is in itself a picture worthy of the painter's brush. The three arches which lead into the court of honor are hung with black drapery, fringed with silver. This funereal background sets off wreaths of laurel encircling the initial letters 'L.' and 'C. T.,' a double festoon of large-sized tricolors, and on either side two immense brass vases, filled with spirituous fire, which send up high into the air great tongues of yellow flame. The front door of the chapel in the next court is decorated in the same way. The interior of the building is well known to English visitors; but on this occasion very few who had seen it in its simple, undecorated state would have recognized the homely Church of the Invalides. A blaze of light at the further end of the nave lights very faintly the first half of the building, which is entirely covered with black cloth. Tall, massive stands with bowls of burning spirit send forth a green light which glimmers vividly, and renders the darkness still more visible. But as we advance up the nave thousands of tapers shed a brilliant light around an artistically planned cenotaph. On a square block surrounded with tiers of steps two empty coffins have been placed side by side. On each step are tall tapers, green lights, and tricolored flags grouped three by three. The play of the different colored lights on the red, white, and blue of the flags was very effective, and was thrown into strong relief by the unsparing use of black drapery speckled with silver drops. The initial letters of the victims, and the date of the 18th March, 1871, were to be seen at regular intervals between the arches and beneath the martial array of innumerable flags which the great Napoleon's Army wrested from every foe. Behind the cenotaph the chancel was, if possible, more brilliantly lighted with tapers of every size. A long veil of black crape with a white cross down the middle separated the chapel from the imperial tomb, the dome of which could be discerned through the thin material. The chairs were all covered with black and white; they were divided between the several corporations, the Diplomatic Corps, and the Deputies. Among the last were present M. Buffet, the Duc d'Audiffret-Pasquier, M. Jules Simon, and several members of the Left and Right. The service was performed by Mon. Guibert, the Archbishop of Paris. When the host was elevated, instead of the customary ringing of silver bells, muffled drums beat the military salute. The organ was assisted by a military band in the choir, and played at the end of the ceremony an impressive funeral march. At 10:45 the service was over; the bodies of Lecomte and Clement-Thomas were taken from beneath the cenotaph and carried out by invalides into magnificent hearses, which moved out slowly between a double line of pensioners bearing lances with pennons, consisting of crape and the three national colors. Immediately behind each body was an officer bearing on a black cushion the epaulets of the deceased General. The rear of the cortége was brought up by some fifty old pensioners, also bearing lances and pennons, but who were very aged and had nearly all lost an arm or leg. These are the last survivors of the Grande Armee in the Government Hospital. The hearses are drawn up in front of the gate, and the troops form into marching order, presenting arms to the hearses as they pass."

AN ECCENTRIC CHARACTER.

The Liverpool *Daily Post*, of Dec. 30, has the following: "At the pretty little village of Hatfield, near Doncaster, there has been solemnised a funeral of one of those remarkable gentlemen whose school or class is nearly extinguished. He was possessed of considerable property, and some people designated him Squire Hawley, but he delighted in 'Jack Hawley,' and would not be accosted by his correct name, Pilkington, a family of the highest respectability. He died on Christmas Day, and was buried on Tuesday in his own garden, in the centre of the graves of his cattle which died during the rinderpest. He was laid out in full hunting costume, including spurs and whip, and was carried from the house to the grave on a coffin board, when he was placed in a stone coffin, which, weighing upwards of a ton, had to be lowered by means of a crane. His old pony Nance was shot and buried at his feet in bridle and saddle, and his dog and an old fox was buried at his head. The funeral ceremony was performed by the Roman Catholic Priest of Doncaster, who had specially consecrated the ground, and was witnessed only by a few mourners, chief of whom were his physician, Dr. Cameron, and Messrs. R. J. Coulman and C. Marsden, of Thorne. Many were refused admission. He has left the whole of his estate to his groom, John Vickers, on condition that the funeral, &c., be conducted according to his expressed wish, and should he fail in doing this, the whole of the property is to revert to the Priest at Doncaster for the benefit of the Catholic religion. He was only fifty-two years of age."

TWO OR THREE COLDS in succession will often establish the seeds of Consumption in the system, converting what was originally a simple, curable affection, into one generally fatal. While ordinary prudence, therefore, makes it the business of every one to take care of a Cold until it is got rid of, intelligent experience presents a remedy in DR. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, thoroughly adapted to remove speedily all Coughs and Colds, and equally effective in the primary stages of Consumption, Asthma, and Bronchitis.—*Advertisement.*

SMALL SERVICE—AND A GIFT.

A gentleman had a bad tooth extracted with gas at DR. COLTON'S in the Cooper Institute, and was so surprised and pleased with the operation that he sent the operator two silver napkin rings, and a beautiful morocco case containing a silver nut-cracker and six silver picks! 87,006 patients without an accident.—*Advertisement.*

Wm. Everdell's Sons, No. 104 Fulton st. Established 1815. No branch offices. Card Engravers, Label and Job Printers, Stationers, &c.

Influenza cured by that standard remedy WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY. 50 cts. and $1 a bottle.

DIED.

AYRES.—On Saturday morning, Jan. 8, of scarlet fever, suddenly, MYRA ESTELLE, youngest daughter of Phinny and Eliza A. Ayres, in the 6th year of her age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her parents, No. 478 Lexington av., Monday, Jan. 10, at 11 o'clock.

BEDIENT.—On 9th inst., at the residence of her brother, S. B. Guion, near Liverpool, England, Mrs. MARY J. BEDIENT in the 63d year of her age, widow of John Bedient of this City.

DOWNING.—In this City, Jan. 7, Capt. BENJAMIN DOWNING, aged 92 years.

Friends of the family, also the friends of his son, Capt. John W. Downing, (Harbor Master,) are respectfully invited to attend his funeral this day, from No. 284 West 49th st., at 1 P. M. Remains will be taken to Newport, R. I., for interment.

FRAZER.—In New-York, Jan. 9, 1876, of pleurisy, FITZ GERALD FRAZER, of Haverstraw, N. Y., in the 72d year of his age.

Services at Haverstraw.

HATCH.—On Thursday, the 6th inst., at her home in this City, Mrs. JANE S., wife of William B. Hatch.

The funeral will take place at the residence of the family, No. 234 West 38th st., on Monday, the 10th inst., at 9 o'clock, A. M., when the remains will be taken to Tarrytown for interment.

HIGH.—On Sunday morning, Jan. 9, CLARA A., widow of Solomon High.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 9 East 18th st., on Tuesday morning next, at 10 o'clock.

HALSTED.—Suddenly, of apoplexy, Friday, Jan. 7, MARIA E. HALSTED, daughter of the late Wm. M. Halsted.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 110 East 37th st., on Monday, Jan. 10, at 10 A. M., without further notice.

HOOK.—On Saturday evening, 8th inst., LOUISA BEUTNER, wife of J. De Wint Hook.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from No. 16 Irving place, on Tuesday, Jan. 11, at 10 o'clock, without further notice.

HUTCHINS.—In Brooklyn, on Jan. 9, HIRAM T., youngest child of Edgar A. and Hattie C. Hutchins.

Funeral at the residence of his parents, No. 90 Monroe st., Brooklyn, on Tuesday, the 11th inst., at 2 P. M.

MUNDELL.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Jan. 8, SAMUEL S., son of Jeremiah Mundell, in the 34th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral this (Monday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his father, No. 195 Clermont av., corner of Willoughby, Brooklyn.

MOON.—In Brooklyn, on the 7th inst., WILLIAM MOON, in the 80th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend the funeral, from the Reformed Church on the Heights, corner Pierrepont st. and Monroe place, on Monday, the 10th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.

NORRIS.—On Sunday, Jan. 9, 1876, ELIZABETH KRATON, wife of Brainard T. Norris, aged 31 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 126 West 45th st., on Monday, Jan. 10, at 4 o'clock P. M., without further notice. The remains will be taken to Cortland, N. Y., for interment.

REED.—At Montclair, N. J., FRANCIS A. REED, widow of James G. Reed, Esq., aged 54 years.

Friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral from her late residence on Tuesday, Jan. 11, at 4 o'clock P. M.

STARR.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday morning, Jan. 8, HARRIETT HOWARD, widow of the late Elias Starr, and mother of T. B. Starr, in the 84th year of her age.

Funeral services will be held at 4 o'clock P. M. on Monday, 10th inst., at her late residence, No. 149 Congress st., and at 2 o'clock P. M. on Tuesday, 11th inst., at Danbury, Conn., where the interment will take place. Relatives and friends are invited to attend.

SNIFFEN.—In Greenwich, Conn., the 7th inst., ARBURTUS SNIFFEN, in the 51st year of his age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral from his late residence on Monday, 10th inst., at 2 P. M. Trains leave Grand Central Depot at 12 M.

STORRS.—At his residence, No. 446 Lexington av., on the 7th inst., AMARIAH STORRS, aged 58.

His funeral will take place on Tuesday morning at 10 o'clock, from St. Patrick's Cathedral. The friends of the family are invited to attend without further notice.

TOWNSEND.—Suddenly, on Friday evening, Jan. 7, 1876, SUSAN C., wife of Geo. W. Townsend, in the 54th year of her age.

Friends and acquaintances are requested to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 235 Montgomery st., Newburg, N. Y., on Tuesday, Jan. 11, at 11 o'clock A. M., without further notice.

WILLIAMS.—At Rahway, N. J., on Friday, Jan. 7, CHARLES P. WILLIAMS, in the 62d year of his age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services at his late residence on Monday, 10th inst., at 2:30 o'clock. Trains leave foot of Cortland st. at 1 o'clock.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

ART!

Now on exhibition at the Art Rooms, No. 817 Broadway, the entire collection of

PAINTINGS, ENGRAVINGS, ARTISTIC FURNITURE, BRONZES, ORNAMENTS, CLOCKS, BRIC-A-BRAC, &C.,

belonging to

WM. BUTLER DUNCAN, ESQ.,

to be sold by auction as follows:

FURNITURE, BRONZES, ORNAMENTS, &c., THURSDAY AFTERNOON, Jan. 13, at 3 o'clock.

PAINTINGS and ENGRAVINGS, FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 14.

The Messrs. LEAVITT, Auctioneers.

CROUCH & FITZGERALD,
NO. 1 MAIDEN LANE AND
NO. 556 BROADWAY.
COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS'
TRUNKS, BAGS, AND CASES.

CHOICE FOREIGN ENGRAVINGS.

Large collection of examples of the ITALIAN, FRENCH, DUTCH, FLEMISH, and ENGLISH SCHOOLS.

Represented by the engravings of Raphael Morghen, Wille, Sir Robert Strange, Bartolozzi, Desnoyers, Longhi, Hollar, &c., now on exhibition at the Clinton Hall Sale-rooms, Astor place, to be sold by auction WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 12, at 7:30 o'clock.

The Messrs. LEAVITT, Auctioneers.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD-LIVER OIL.—Dr. WHITMORE, Medical Officer of Health, Marylebone, London, writes: "If I were asked for an explanation of the marked success which for so many years has attended the administration of DR. DE JONGH'S OIL, I should say that it is owing to its extraordinary medicinal, dietetic, and regiminal properties." Sold in capsuled imperial half-pints, $1, by all druggists. Sole Consignees, ANSAR, HARFORD & CO., London. Sole agents for the United States, JOHN F. HENRY, CURRAN & CO., New-York.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The foreign mails for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 15, 1876, will close at this office on Wednesday, at 3:30 A. M., for Europe per steamer Algeria, via Queenstown. On Thursday at 11:30 A. M., for Europe per steamer Suevia, via Plymouth, Chebourg, and Hamburg. On Saturday at 5 A. M., for England, Wales, Ireland, and France, per steamer Adriatic, via Queenstown, and at 5 A. M. for Scotland direct, per steamer Anchoria, via Glasgow, and at 11:30 A. M. for Europe, per steamer Hermann, via Southampton and Bremen.

Mails for China, Japan, &c., will leave San Francisco Feb. 1, 1876.

Mails for Australia, New-Zealand, &c., will leave San Francisco Feb. 2, 1876. T. L. JAMES, Postmaster.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counselor at Law, Notary Public, No. 132 Broadway, Room No. 4 New-York.

N. B. -Special attention paid to settling "estates," conveyancing, and City and country collection.

WANTED—A SCREW CUTTING LATHE, TO swing 8 to 10 inches and take 6 feet between the centres; must be in good order and not old. Address, stating lowest price, D. J., Box No. 134 *Times* Office.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

SERMONS TO THE CLERGY.

BY GAIL HAMILTON.

This is a spicy book and calculated to awaken much discussion. The piquant papers comprised in it are full of keen wit and sly humor, and while they do sometimes almost seem irreverent, one enjoys the wit that sometimes runs counter to the ordinary method of dealing with sacred subjects.—*New-York Tribune.*

Beveled cloth. 425 pages. Price $2.

For sale at all the bookstores. Mailed, postpaid, on receipt of price by

WILLIAM F. GILL & CO., Publishers, Boston.

MOST POPULAR SONG OF THE DAY IS J. R. Thomas' "Must we then Meet as Strangers?" with elegant lithograph title, 40c.; also, just out, "Golden Hours," J. R. Thomas, 40c.; "Let Me Dream Again," Sullivan, 40c.; "Little Tin Soldier," Molloy, 35c.; "Bella" Waltz, Lamothe, 50c.; "Auf Wiedersehn" Waltz, Aronson, 50c. DITSON & CO., No. 711 Broadway.

POLITICAL.

SIXTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—Regular monthly meeting THIS (Monday) EVENING at 8 o'clock, at Republican Head-quarters, No. 230 3d av.

FRANK E. HOWE, President.

ALFRED S. BUGBEE, Secretary.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The legal sale announced for Saturday, Jan. 8, at the Exchange, by M. A. J. Lynch, of a house and lot on Third avenue, south of Eighty-third street, was adjourned to the 14th inst., and the sale by R. V. Harnett of two lots on Fifth avenue, north-east corner of Sixty-first street, to April 15. No other business was transacted. The total value of City real estate sold during the week amounted to $262,605. Many of the sales noticed were postponed, and the market presented no feature of interest. The auctions to come off during the present week are quite numerous, and some of them are well worthy the attention of capitalists.

THIS WEEK'S AUCTIONS.

For the present week, at the Exchange, unless otherwise noted, sales are announced as follows:

To-day, (Monday,) Jan. 10.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Murray Hoffman, Esq., Referee, of the house, with lot 18.7 by 100.5, No. 214 West Forty-sixth street, south side, 216.4 feet west of Broadway. Also, similar sale, C. H. Hildreth, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 18.9 by 100.11, on West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street, south side, 103.9 feet east of Sixth avenue.

By E. A. Lawrence & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, L. B. Prince, Esq., Referee, of the building, with lot 25 by 75, No. 8 Bayard street, north side, 100.7 feet east of Chrystie street. Also, similar sale, Menzo Diefendorf, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 18.9 by 100.5, on East Fifty-fifth street, south side, 206.3 feet east of Lexington avenue.

By V. K. Stevenson, Jr., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, J. P. O'Neill, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 21 by 96.2, on East Fifth street, south side, 204 feet west of Second avenue.

By Richard V. Harnett, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, J. P. Ledwith, Esq., Referee, of a building, with lot 25 by 61, on Reade street, north side, 100 feet west of Church street.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co., foreclosure sale, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, W. S. Keiley, Esq., Referee, of two lots, each 25 by 100.5, on East Sixty-first street, north side, 100 feet east of Fifth avenue.

By Jere. Johnson, Jr., Assignee's sale, under the direction of Matthew J. Keely, Esq., of the five-story brick house, with lot 25 by 100.5, No. 319 East Sixtieth street, north side, 350 feet west of First avenue.

By William Kennelly, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Frederick Smyth, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 20.10 by 100.5, on West Fifty-sixth street, north side, 433.4 feet west of Sixth avenue. Also, similar sale, J. P. O'Neill, Esq., Referee, of buildings, with lease of plot 98.8 by 225, on Eleventh avenue, south-west corner of Twenty-third street; lease dated May 1, 1866, for a term of twenty-one years. Also, similar sale, same Referee, of buildings, with lease of plot 98.8 by 225, on Eleventh avenue, south-west corner of Twenty-fourth street; Morse lease, dated July 1, 1864, for twenty-one years.

Tuesday, Jan. 11.

By Jere. Johnson, Jr., Trustee's sale, by order of William H. Jackson, Esq., Referee, of twenty-two valuable lots, comprised in the block between East One Hundred and Thirteenth and One Hundred and Fourteenth streets, beginning 80 feet east of Avenue A, and embracing the entire front on the East River between the streets named, with wharf and dock privileges.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Thomas H. Landon, Esq., Referee, of the four-story English-basement brick house, with lot 20 by 70, No. 275 Fourth avenue, east side, 60 feet south of Twenty-second street.

By E. A. Lawrence & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, E. D. Gale, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 17.6 by 88.5, on East Thirtieth street, south side, 65 feet west of Third avenue. Also, foreclosure sale, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, John H. Hobart, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 25 by 102.2, on East Seventy-sixth street, south side, 230 feet east of Third avenue.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Robert Merchant, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land, 303 by 200 by 325 by 209, on Sheridan street, north-west corner of Newall avenue, West Farms, Twenty-fourth Ward.

Wednesday, Jan. 12.

By Richard V. Harnett, Supreme Court partition sale, J. S. Bosworth, Esq., Referee, of the two-story and attic frame and brick house, with lot 25 by 74.7 by 25 by 75, No. 16 North Moore street, south-west corner of Varick street; also, the two-story, attic, and basement brick house, with lot 23 by 84.11 by 23 by 85.3, No. 505, west side, 50.8 feet north of Christopher street, with right of alley fifteen feet wide to West Tenth street. Also, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Frank Rudd, Esq., Referee, of the building, with lot 29.6 by 54, No. 141 Cedar street, north side, 40 feet east of Washington street. Also, similar sale, T. H. Landon, Esq., Referee, of a one-half interest in the premises Nos. 130 and 130½ Mulberry street, north-east corner of Houston street, embracing a lot 75 by 25, with buildings thereon. Also, similar sale, S. T. Freeman, Esq., Referee, of a one-third interest in the plot of land, 195 by 261 by 38 by 318.4, bounded by West Sixty-first street, Eighth avenue, the Circle, and the Grand Boulevard.

By A. H. Muller & Son, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Frank Rudd, Esq., Referee, of two lots, each 25 by 100.5, on East Fifty-fourth street, south side, 75 feet west of First avenue.

By Peter F. Meyer, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Henry D. Purroy, Esq., Referee, of four lots, together forming a plot in size 100 by 100.4, on East Fifty-sixth street, south side, 250 feet west of Second avenue.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, C. C. Bigelow, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 16.8 by 100.11, on East One Hundred and Twenty-second street, north side, 187.11 feet east of First avenue.

By James M. Miller, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Albert Stickney, Esq., Referee, of two lots, each 25 by 100, on the east side of Tenth avenue. (The legal notice contains no further description of the property.)

By E. A. Lawrence & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, E. D. Gale, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land, 108.4 by 286 by 105 by 314.7, (about thirteen City lots,) on Sedgwick avenue, east side, extending through to Ridge, 186.6 feet north of Two Hundred and Fifth street, Morrisania, Twenty-third Ward.

By William Kennelly, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, William Sinclair, Esq., Referee, of a plot, 50 by 12.7 by 56.4 by 46.7, on West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street, north side, extending through to Manhattan street, 250 feet east of Tenth avenue.

Thursday, Jan. 13.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co., Supreme Court partition sale, R. M. Harrison, Esq., Referee, of the following property: One house, with lot 27 by 106.8, No. 78 Irving place, south-east corner of Nineteenth street; nineteen lots and buildings thereon, the lots together forming a plot in size 180 by 204.2 by 200 by 103.9 by 20 by 103.7, on Rutgers place, (Monroe street,) south side, extending through to Cherry street, 103.2 feet east of Jefferson street, known as lots Nos. 6 to 14, both inclusive, and Nos. 26 to 35, both inclusive, on map of the William B. Crosby Homestead; three houses, with lots, each 25 by 100, Nos. 54, 56, and 58 Rutgers street; one plot 126 by 120 by 129 by 120, with buildings, on Cherry street, south-west corner of Pike street slip and Water streets, north-west corner of Pike street slip, known as Nos. 195 to 205 Cherry street, and Nos. 460 to 470 Water street; also four houses, with plot, on Cherry street, south side, extending through to Water street, the frontage on each street being 50 feet, known as Nos. 265 and 267 Cherry street and Nos. 520 and 522 Water street. Also, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, C. C. Bigelow, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 20.6 by 98.9, on East Thirty-fourth street, north side, 120.6 feet east of Fourth avenue. Also similar sale, same Referee, of one lot 25 by 100, on Eleventh avenue, west side, 25.11 feet south of One Hundred and Second street, and one lot, 25 by 100.11, on West One Hundred and Second street, south side, 175 feet west of Eleventh avenue.

By D. M. Seaman, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, L. W. Emerson, Esq., Referee, of two lots, each 25 by 102.2; one on West Seventy-second street, north side, and the other on West Seventy-third street, south side, (rears adjoining,) 375 feet west of Eighth avenue.

By Peter F. Meyer, Supreme Court partition sale, George Gallagher, Esq., Referee, one lot, 26 by 83.6 by 25 by 90.6, on Third avenue, east side, 51.11 feet north of One Hundred and Thirty-third street, Morrisania, Twenty-third Ward.

By James M. Miller, Executor's sale, to close estate of John J. McKinney, deceased, of the premises No. 391 Greenwich street, east side, 75 feet south of Beach street, embracing a lot 25 by 100, with a three-story brick store and dwelling on the front thereof, and a three-story brick building in rear; also an extensive list of improved and unimproved property, some 120 lots in all, located at Hoboken, N. J., and situated respectively on Washington, First, Willow, Garden, Ferry, Newark, and Harrison streets, Paterson avenue, and on Madison, Grand, Jefferson, Adams, Ninth, Twelfth, Fourteenth, and Fifteenth streets.

Friday, Jan. 14.

By M. A. J. Lynch, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Isaac S. Signor, Esq., Referee, of a building, with lot 20 by 80, on Third avenue, east side, 42 feet east of Eighty-third street.

By Blackwell & Riker, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, C. C. Bigelow, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 19.5 by 100.11, on East One Hundred and Twentieth street, north side, 235 feet west of Fourth avenue.

Saturday, Jan. 15.

By Steele & Carter, foreclosure sale, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, W. S. Keiley, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 19.4 by 88, on West Thirty-fourth street, south side, 20 feet east of Tenth avenue. Also, similar sale, same Referee, of a plot [illegible] by 502 by 694.4 by 647, on One Hundred and Thirty-eighth street, north-east corner of St. Ann's avenue, Morrisania, Twenty-third Ward.

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Friday, Jan. 7.

18th st., n. s., 215 ft. w. of Avenue A, 25x92, leasehold; Edward D. Gale, Referee, to Joseph Hanlon	$500
Avenue A, e. s., 40 ft. s. of 120th st., 20x85; Thomas A. Fitzpatrick to Michael Hale	7,000
Division st., n. s., 25 ft. e. of Chrystie st., 26.7x98 x irregular; Louis Gradler and wife to Louis Fink and others	12,500
Avenue A, e. s., 40 ft. s. of 120th st., 20x85; Michael Hale to Thomas J. Fitzpatrick	7,000
72d st., n. s., 175 ft. w. of 11th av., 204.4 to 73d st. x 25; Frederick P. Moseley, Trustee, to Enos Ricker	1,421
Ashland Place, n. s., 45.7 ft. e. of Waverley place, 20x86.9; Amelia Schuster and husband to Maria Venter	8,000
117th st., s. s., 385.3 ft. w. of 3d av., 55x100.11x irregular; James Clarke and others (guardian) Martha Hayes	2,932
105th st., s. s., 425 ft. e. of 10th av., 21.9½x100.11; Charles W. Wilkins and wife to Felix G. Plate	3,000
Hudson st., e. s., (church lot;) James Anderson to Robert Hopkins	12,000
2d av., w. s., 98.7 ft. s. of 48th st., 51.10x100x irregular; Peter Vogel and wife to Adolph Essig	53,000
10th st., n. s., 145 ft. w. of Avenue B, 25x94.9; Peter Vogler and wife to Adolph Essig	18,000
Same property; Mina Essing to Peter Vogler	18,000
Same property; Adolph Essig to Valentine Koenig	18,401
27th st., s. s., 366.9½ ft. of 7th av., 24.10⅝x98; Valentine Koenig and wife to Adolph Essig	20,001
42d st., s. s., 305 ft. w. of 2d av., 79.6½x13.2x irregular; Kunigunda Linherr to Mary A. Lenherr	17,000
113th st., n. s., 300 ft. e. of 10th av., 50x100.11; Christian Linheer and wife to same	12,000
113th st., n. s., 125 ft. w. of 10th av., 50x half block; same to same	7,000
Railroad av., e. s., 191 ft. n. e. of 167th st., 50x150, 23d Ward; same to same	7,900
Avenue B, w. s., 20 ft. s. of 15th st., 60x20; Catharine MacKae and husband to James Thompson	3,000
113th st., n. s., 166 ft. e. of 5th av., 16x99.11; Elizabeth A. Sheehy to Garrett Murtaugh	12,500
1st av., e. s., 49.7 ft. s. w. of 41st st., 24.7x75; James B. Trimble and wife to Walter L. Cutting	nom.
34th st., s. s., 170.3 ft. w. of 2d av., 18.8x98.9; John C. Bushnell, Referee, to Lawrence Furnan	1,000
7th st., n. s., 25.3 ft. e. of Avenue B, 20x88¼; also, 98th st., s. s., 110 ft. e. 8th av., 125x100.5; Michael Sheehy and wife to Hirsch Frank	20,000
Kingsbridge Road, irregular; Charles L. Cornish to George Congdon	nom.
Elizabeth st., w. s., 48.2 ft. s. s. Hester st., 26.10x54.9; Bernard Breder and wife to William Schwarts	18,000
Bank st., n. s., 58.11½ ft. w. of 4th st., 18x65; Hugh B. Dougherty to R. J. Houghton	7,750

CITY REAL ESTATE.

THESE LARGE AND SMALL DWELLINGS, WITH AND WITHOUT EXTENSIONS, FOR SALE LOW: 5th av., Nos. 59, 583, 614, 628, 675, and 958, with stable; Madison av., Nos. 93, 250, 254, 322, and 649; Park av., Nos. 39, 55, and 63,

ALSO,

No. 37 West 19th st., No. 22 East 24th st., Nos. 50 and 52 West 26th st., No. 3 East 30th st., No. 7 East 31st st., No. 56 West 34th st., No. 30 West 35th st., No. 11 East 36th st., with stable; No. 14 East 37th st., No. 22 West and Nos. 31, 36, and 116 East 39th st.; No. 18 East 40th st., No. 4 East 41st st., No. 6 East and No. 23 West 42d st., No. 10 East and No. 32 West 46th st., Nos. 13 and 20 West 47th st., No. 19 East and No. 11 West 48th st., No. 8 East and No. 21 West 49th st., Nos. 8 and 30 West 50th st., No. 2 West 51st st., No. 34 West 52d st., No. 1 East and No. 67 West 53d st., No. 9 East 54th st., No. 24 East and No. 67 West 55th st., Nos. 19 and 24 West 56th st., No. 10 West 57th st.

Permits, &c., at No. 4 Pine st. Branch office No. 33 East 17th st., Union square.

V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.

FOR SALE—A LARGE, FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, four-story and basement, furnished or unfurnished, with all the modern conveniences, Nos. 36 and 38 East 39th st., between Madison and Park avs.; house 38.6 feet front; lot 55 feet by half the block. Apply to THOMAS MURPHY, No. 31 Broad st.

FOR SALE.—THE EXTRA WIDE HOUSE NO. 31 5th av.

ALSO,

The full-size brown-stone house No. 59 5th av., three-story extension, back stairs, &c.; in perfect order. Prices reasonable. For permits, &c., apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

FOR SALE—THE HANDSOME FULL SIZE brown-stone house, No. 59 Fifth av., recently put in perfect order; three-story extension, back stairs; fine butler's pantry, &c.; will be sold low or rented, or leased for a term of years. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

AT $25,000.—FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE high-stoop house, near Madison av., above 42d st.; hardwood finish, extra well built, complete order; examine and make an offer.

OGDEN & CLARK, Broadway and 17th st.

FOR SALE IN 38TH ST., CLOSE TO 5TH AV.—A first-class four-story brown-stone house, 25 feet wide, with a large dining-room extension; possession 1st May. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

FOR SALE.—THE EXTRA WIDE FOUR-STORY brown-stone house No. 11 East 36th st.; house 37.6 x60, and two-story extension; lot 50x98.1, with alley-way to stable in the rear. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

JOHN S. PIERCE, NO. 5 PINE ST., HAS trust funds to loan and purchase mortgages on approved New-York, Brooklyn, Jersey City, and near-by real estate. Principals apply with papers.

FOR SALE.—THE ELEGANT HOUSE NO. 208 West 59th st.; in complete order and ready for immediate possession. For permits, &c., apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

FIFTY-EIGHTH ST., NEAR ELEVATED RAILROAD STATION.—Three-story brown-stone house; all improvements; $14,000. J. W. STEVENS, owner, Broadway and 51st st.

AN ELEGANTLY FULLY-FURNISHED four-story, medium-sized, basement house, 9th st., near 5th av., for sale low. Offices No. 4 Pine st. and No. 33 East 17th st. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

$15,000.—Six acres with buildings at Tappan-on-Hudson; no incumbrances.

$20,000.—Four acres with buildings at Southport, Conn.; no incumbrances.

$12,000.—Florida plantation; 1,280 acres, with improvements; no incumbrances.

Also, $11,000—choice domestic liquors.

Parties wishing to exchange properties will do well to call on us; we deal in first-class property only; we offer for sale or exchange elegant Villas, improved Farms, well-rented City property, and unencumbered, well-located lots; we buy and sell mortgages, insurance stocks, and miscellaneous securities, obtain loans, &c.; all orders promptly attended to. Principals only need call or address.

E. A. CONDIT & CO., No. 152 Broadway.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone sts.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

SALE BY ORDER OF THE SUPREME COURT IN PARTITION.—VALUABLE STORES SOUTH-WEST CORNER CHURCH AND LEONARD STS. E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell by auction on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 19, 1876, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room. Sale under the direction of

J. W. C. LEVERIDGE, Esq., Referee.

The very substantial five-story Nova Scotia front stores and lots, Nos. 69 and 64 Leonard st., south-west corner Church st. The stores are first-class in finish and build; are well rented, and cover the entire plot of ground, being 75 feet on Church st. and 100 feet on Leonard st.

THIS PROPERTY WILL BE SOLD IN ONE PARCEL.

MARTIN & SMITH, Attorneys.

Maps and full particulars at the auctioneer's office.

JERE. JOHNSON, JR., Auctioneer.

BY JERE JOHNSON, Jr.,

Real Estate Office, No. 21 Park row, New-York.

MONDAY, Jan. 10,
at 12 o'clock, at Exchange Sales-room, 111 Broadway,
POSITIVE SALE OF NO. 319 EAST 60TH ST.,
(By order of Matthew J. Keely, Esq., Assignee.)

TUESDAY, Jan. 11,
at 12 o'clock, at Exchange Sales-room, 111 Broadway,
Positive sale by order of Wm. H. Jackson, Esq., Trustee,
of
VALUABLE WHARF PROPERTY,
consisting of twenty-one lots, having a front of 221 feet on the East River, 280 feet on south side of 114th st., and 188 feet on north side of 113th st.

Terms very easy. Maps at auctioneer's office, No. 21 Park row, New-York.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

RECEIVER'S SALE OF BONDS.

ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 12, 1876, at 12:30 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway,

BY ORDER OF HERMAN UHL, Esq., RECEIVER OF THE GERMAN UP-TOWN SAVINGS BANK.

$71,000 Town of East Chester 7 per cent. Bonds.
$1,000 Town of West Farms 7 per cent. Bond.
$7,500 Town of West Farms 7 per cent. Bonds.
$500 Town of West Farms 7 per cent. Bond.
$15,000 Town of West Farms 7 per cent. Bonds.
$5,500 Town of Westchester 7 per cent. Bonds.
$5,000 Town of Westchester 7 per cent. Bonds.
$24,000 City of Yonkers 7 per cent. Bonds.

Full particulars at office of Auctioneer, No. 7 Pine st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

FOR RENT.—TWO THREE-STORY, HIGH-STOOP houses, $800 each; three four-story, high-stoop, brown-stone, $1,500; two four-story, high-stoop, brown-stone, on Madison av., $1,500, $1,800; five superbly finished and admirably located brown-stone residences, $2,000, $2,500, $3,000, $6,000. Apply at the Offices of the North America Life Insurance Company, Nos. 17 and 19 Warren st., or at the office in new block, 60th st., near Madison av. KINGMAN F. PAGE.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED, IN SMALL brown-stone house, central location, parlor floor, dining-room, kitchen, closets, and all improvements; suitable only for gentleman and wife, with or without servant; terms, including gas, $75 per month. Address MORSE, Box No. 299 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

FLAT, NO. 1,635 6TH AV., TO LET—FIVE rooms on second story, with all improvements; only one other family (American) in building; rent, $30. Apply to J. ARRELL, No. 913 6th av.

DWELLING-HOUSE TO LET—THE FOUR-story and high basement house No. 47 West 12th st., in perfect order. Apply to F. P. JAMES & CO., No. 40 Wall st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN THE
TIMES BUILDING.
ON THE SECOND AND THIRD FLOORS.

These rooms are desirably located, are well lighted, in good order, and will be partitioned to suit tenants. Apply to

GEORGE JONES,
Times Office.

TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER, FOURTH FLOOR, Nos. 188 and 190 West Houston st. Inquire on premises.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

HORSE BLANKETS, SLEIGH BELLS, and carriage robes in large stock. HARMER, HAYS & CO., No. 72 Beekman st.

TO LET.—A STABLE, WITH FIVE STALLS ON ground floor; large loft and carriage room. Apply to M. Curley, No. 111 East 17th st.

STABLE TO LET—NO. 239 WEST 50TH ST., five stalls and carriage room. Apply at No. 245 West 50th st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

AT MORISON'S,

Most reliable and trustworthy Servants' Institute, corner 11th st. and 6th av.; established 1853; private families, hotels, boarding-houses, &c., in the City or country will find the most respectable class of servants in every capacity, carefully selected by the well-known proprietor, waiting for situations at reduced wages. Take particular notice of my name and address.

AT JACQUIN'S BUREAU, NO. 602 6TH AV., formerly No. 621.—Has at hand a number of reliable servants of all nations, males and females.

COMPANION.—BY AN EDUCATED LADY, THOROUGHLY conversant with English and French, a home in a refined and wealthy family as companion to a lady; no salary required; unexceptionable references. Address Lady, Box No. 317 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COMPANION.—BY A YOUNG LADY AS COMPANION to an invalid lady, or child, going South for the Winter; highest reference given and required. Address H. A., Box No. 127 *Times* Office.

CHAR-WOMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN to go out by the day washing and ironing, or house cleaning; is an excellent washer and ironer and good cleaner; best City reference. Call at No. 422 West 39th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS, AND to Assist with Washing and Ironing.—By a highly-recommended young woman; very good chamber-maid and waitress; excellent washer and ironer; willing, obliging, and a desirable person; country or City. Call at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A North of Ireland Protestant girl, who understands her duties thoroughly; is very neat and orderly and a good waitress; understands the care and cleaning of silver, glassware, &c.; has good City recommendation. Call at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A NICE, GENTEEL American girl to do the chamber-work or house-work of a small private family; would like the country. Call at Mrs. Reynolds' new Protestant Agency, No. 103 East 27th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A neat active young woman as first-class chamber-maid and waitress, or chamber-work and washing; best City reference. Call at No. 206 West 27th st., near 7th av., first floor.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL to do chamber-work and waiting, or do general work; is a thorough servant, a good laundress, and is not afraid to work for good-sized family; City or country. Call at No. 366 6th av., near 23d st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE girl as chamber-maid, or chamber-maid and waitress, or to assist with washing; is willing and obliging. Call or address No. 855 2d av., between 45th and 46th sts.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG woman as chamber-maid and to do the fine washing, or waiting and chamber-work; good City reference. Call at No. 225 West 53d st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A chamber-maid and waitress or chamber-maid in a small private family; best City reference. Can be seen at her last employer's, No. 207 Madison av.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN as first-class chamber-maid and plain seamstress; would wait on a lady; willing and obliging; good City reference. Call at No. 335 East 22d st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A Protestant girl as chamber-maid and waitress; good references; City or country. Call at No. 307 East 26th st., Room No. 6.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL as chamber-maid, nurse, or to make herself useful; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 521 West 20th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A Scotch girl as chamber-maid and waitress; two years' reference from last place. Call at No. 178 3d av., between 16th and 17th sts.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL as chamber-maid and waitress, or chamber-maid and seamstress. Call for one day at 408 East 11th st.

CHAMBER-MAID—AND WILLING TO ASSIST generally; City references; wages moderate. Call at No. 403 West 29th st. (20th Ward Relief Office.)

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE person; is a thorough chamber-maid; willing to assist with the washing, or would go as waitress in a private family; has ten years' best City reference. Call at No. 49 East 41st st.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID.—BY TWO GERMAN young women; one is a good and competent cook or general house-worker; the other is a very good chamber-maid and waitress, or to care children, do sewing, &c.; City or country; good references. Call at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., over the drug store.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, "whom we know," as good family cook; makes good bread and biscuit, soups, roasts, &c., and is a superior laundress, and can furnish undoubted references. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., near Broadway.

COOK.—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT WOMAN who is a good cook in every branch; cooks meats, fish, game, poultry in superior style; is also a good baker and pastry cook; no objection to a boarding-house; good reference. Call at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—BY A NEAT, INDUSTRIOUS girl as cook and laundress or general servant in City or country; is a reliable, economical, and respectful servant, good cook, and first-class washer and ironer; best references given. Call at No. 115 Atlantic st., Brooklyn.

COOK.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT WOMAN, highly recommended, as first-class cook; understands French, English, and other cooking; perfectly good pastry baker and confectioner; willing and obliging, and a desirable person; country or City. Call at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG SCOTCH WOMAN WITH excellent references to cook, wash, and iron; makes bread, biscuit, soups, &c., and can take a place directly or wait a few days; a neat, obliging person desirous of keeping her place; City or country. Call at No. 366 6th av., between 22d and 23d sts.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, WITH several years' reference, who understands French, English, and American cooking, pastry, bread, &c.; in City or country; can furnish undoubted references from last employer. Apply at Odell's, No. 109 West 34th st., near Broadway.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A strong German young woman; understands American and English cooking thoroughly; makes excellent bread and biscuit, soups, desserts, &c., and is a first-class washer and ironer; best City reference. Apply at No. 131 13th st., between 3d and 4th avs.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as cook, washer, and ironer in a private family; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 146 East 30th st., between Lexington and 3d avs.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A young woman to do the entire cooking, washing, and ironing; is a good cook and baker; an excellent washer and ironer; best City reference. Call at No. 344 East 34th st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A steady, reliable young woman, who is a good cook; makes best bread, biscuits, pastries, &c.; is also an excellent washer and ironer; has best City recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st.

COOK.—BY A NEAT, TIDY YOUNG WOMAN AS first-class cook; understands all kinds of French and English cooking, boning, larding, &c.; is a good pastry cook and baker; has best City references; lady to be seen. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; A YOUNG woman with City reference; bones, lards, makes jellies, soups of all kinds, &c.; willing, obliging, and competent to fill a first-class place; City or country. Call at No. 366 6th av., near 23d st.

COOK AND ASSIST IN WASHING.—BY A very neat, respectable young woman; sober honest, &c.; thorough good cook; makes good pastry, bread, biscuits, and other baking; country or City; has the very best testimonials. Call at Bookham's, 307 4th av.

COOK, &c.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL AS GOOD plain cook; is a good bread and biscuit maker; would do coarse washing; no objection to the country; has good references. Call at No. 161 West 25th st., church basement.

COOK.—BY A SWEDISH WOMAN AS FIRST-CLASS cook; neat, economical, and thoroughly experienced; has the finest testimonials from Sweden and America. Can be seen to-day at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st., over the Russian Baths.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—By two Protestant girls; one as good family cook; the other as chamber-maid and waitress; will do the work of a small family between them; good City reference. Call at No. 346 West 37th st.

COOK, &c.—BY A STEADY, QUIET, INDUSTRIOUS woman as good family cook; would help in the laundry; has excellent up-town references; is neat and economical. Call at or address No. 951 6th av., second door above 53d st.

COOK, &c.—BY AN EXPERIENCED COOK AND assistant housekeeper; is accustomed to Protestant institutions, with the strictest knowledge of house-keeping, cooking, and economy. Call at or address No. 231 East 28th st. for two days.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A RELIABLE English Protestant woman as good cook, washer, and ironer; is an excellent baker; is willing and obliging; best City reference; City or country. Call at No. 205 West 27th st., near 7th av.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER—FOR CITY or country; willing to make herself useful; kind to children. Call at No. 403 West 29th st., 20th Ward Relief Office.

COOK, &c.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS GOOD cook; willing to assist with washing and ironing, or will do the washing of a small family; good reference. Call at No. 246 West 30th st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; thoroughly understands her business; good bread, cake, and biscuit baker; good City reference. Call at No 543 7th av., corner 39th st.

COOK.—BY A GOOD PLAIN COOK; IS WILLING to assist with washing and ironing, or would do the cooking and washing for a small family; excellent references. Apply at No. 109 West 41st st.

COOK.—A FIRST-CLASS COOK WISHES TO GO out by the day or week; thoroughly understands her business; prefers to sleep at her own home; good reference. Call, for two days, at No. 158 West 33d st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook in a private family; first-class City reference; wages no object. Call at No. 488 6th av., Room No. 15.

COOK.—BY AN ENGLISH GIRL AS FIRST-CLASS cook in a private family; City or country; good references. Address Cook, Box No. 300 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK.—BY A NORTH OF IRELAND WOMAN AS plain cook; is a good washer and ironer, or would do general house-work for a small family; good references. Call at No. 109 West 41st st.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT COOK; UNDERSTANDS all kinds of cooking; is willing to assist with the washing; two years' and a half City reference. Call at No. 109 West 41st st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; MAKES ALL kinds of soups, jellies, bread, cake, pastry, biscuit, and every kind of dessert; would do washing if required; best City reference. Call at 136 West 35th st.

COOK.—BY AN EXPERIENCED COOK; THOROUGHLY understands her business in all its branches; no objection to a boarding-house; City or country; good City reference can be given. Call at 140 West 17th st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; UNDERSTANDS all kinds of desserts and baking; would go to the country; best City reference; will help with washing. Call at 156 West 18th st., rear, Room No. 5.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FRENCH COOK, WHO understands cooking in all branches; speaks English; has City reference. Call at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK FULLY COMPETENT in every branch of her business; willing to assist with the washing; excellent references. Call at No. 109 West 41st st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A young Welsh girl, with good reference, to cook, wash, and iron; does all kinds of family cooking—bread, biscuit, soups, &c.; is in every way a responsible, competent girl, for City or country; no objection to general work. Call at No. 366 6th av., near 23d st.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—BY A COMPETENT young woman as good cook; is an excellent laundress; in a private family; long City references. Address P. C., Box No. 289 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK.—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT WOMAN AS first-class cook in a private family; has the best City references. Call for two days at 207 West 18th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED WOMAN as good plain cook; no washing; City reference. Call at No. 128 West 30th st.

COOK.—BY A FRENCH YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; good City reference. Call at No. 133 West 19th st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A young woman as cook, washer, and ironer, and to do general house-work; best City references. Call at No. 228 West 16th st., rear.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; best City references. Address C. K., Box No. 255 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; UNDERSTANDS all kinds of desserts and baking; would go to the country; best City reference; will help with washing. Call at No. 156 West 18th st., rear, Room No. 5.

DRESS-MAKING.—BY A FIRST-CLASS DRESS-maker, who has been forelady in a first-class dress-making establishment, the work of some first families by the day, or work taken home; ball and evening dresses a specialty; dresses made over equal to new. Address L. E. L., No. 107 East 12th st.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A COMPETENT DRESS-maker; would engage for $8 a week; cuts and trims in all the styles. Address J. W., Box No. 298 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY THE DAY; CAN CUT, FIT, and trim, or would take work to her own home; has the monthly fashions. Call at 212 West 37th st.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FRENCH dress-maker, a few more customers by day; best City reference. Call at No. 1,145 Broadway, first floor.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A FRENCH DRESS-maker to go out by the day to families; best City reference. Call at No. 101 West 36th st.

HOUSEKEEPER—OR TO TAKE CHARGE OF Young Children.—By a widow without incumbrance; reference as to competence and respectability; no attention paid to triflers. Call for two days between the hours of 3 and 4 o'clock, Mrs. Gilmore, No 688 6th av.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A YOUNG, WELL-EDUCATED German Protestant, with excellent references, as housekeeper in a gentleman's family. Address North German Lady, Box No. 301 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A LADY OF EXPERIENCE; highest references. Address A. C. S., box No. 184 *Times* office.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG WELSH GIRL, with City reference, to do general work or cook, wash, and iron; understands all kinds of family cooking and washing and ironing; ready for a place at once; City or country. Call at No. 366 6th av., near 23d st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE colored woman, with the very best of references, to do general house-work; is of kind disposition, willing and obliging. Call at Morison's, corner of 11th st. and 6th av. Take notice of address.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman who speaks Spanish and English; is very competent, willing, and obliging; best reference. Apply from 1 to 4 P. M. at 160 Waverly place, near 6th av.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT woman to do general house-work; is a good cook; has excellent City reference from her last place. Call at No. 109 West 41st st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN TO DO house-work; is a good plain cook; excellent washer and ironer; good reference; no objection to the country. Call at No. 215 East 25th st.

LADY'S MAID, &c.—TO WAIT ON A LADY, OR as nursery governess, by an educated French person; understands dress-making, and possesses every requisite to fill such a position; City references. Address O. O., box No. 322 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY AN English Protestant young woman; very highly recommended as a superior seamstress, dress-maker, and operator; can dress hair very neatly, and will make herself useful; lived in the best families; country or City. Call at No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

LADY'S MAID, &c.—BY AN EDUCATED GERMAN girl, speaking French and English fluently, as maid or nursery governess with growing children; good City references. Call at No. 203 East 54th st., on Monday, from 10 to 1 o'clock; third floor.

LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY a neat young woman as first-class laundress; flutes, puffs, polishes, &c., and can do up all kinds of ladies' fineries; is also an experienced chamber-maid, and can furnish good City reference. Apply at Odell's, No. 109 West 34th st., near Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE young woman and a thorough, good laundress; understands French fluting, box plaiting, frilling, polishing, &c.; has the very best City reference; country or City; sober, honest, neat, obliging. Call at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as first-class laundress, and to assist with chamber-work if required; no objections to City or country; best City reference. Call at No. 154 West 18th st.; second floor, room No. 10.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman as first-class laundress; understands all kinds of fine washing, French fluting, &c.; is neat and tidy; has two years' City reference from her last place. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, 645 6th av., near 38th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A NEAT, CAPABLE PROTESTANT young woman as first-class laundress; understands ladies' fineries and French fluting and puffing; is careful and obliging; City or country; best City references. Call at No. 203 West 27th st., near 7th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN IN a private family; City or country; has the highest testimonials from her former employers; understands all kinds of laundry work perfectly. Call or address No. 951 6th av., second door above 53d st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG Protestant woman, as first-class laundress in a private family; understands French fluting and doing up fine muslins, laces, &c.; has excellent City reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS; understands fluting; no objections to a boarding-house; willing to assist with other work; best City reference. Call at No. 135 West 28th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS; understands fluting; has the best of City reference; no objection to the country. Call or address at No. 248 West 30th st., first floor, front room.

LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY a young woman as laundress and chamber-maid, or to do plain cooking; best City reference; no objection to a boarding-house. Call at No. 43 West 13th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman as laundress in a private family; best City reference. Call or address No. 472 6th av., near 29th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS, ladies', gents', and families' washing to do at her own home; puffing and fluting neatly done. Apply at No. 292 1st av.

NURSE, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE FRENCH nurse, who also can talk German; would assist to do light house-work; no objection to the country; first-class reference. Call at Morison's, corner of 11th st. and 6th av. Take notice of address.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN as an experienced children's nurse; is competent to take the entire charge of an infant; or would do chamber-work and sewing; excellent City reference. Call at No. 383 6th av., between 23d and 24th sts, first floor.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN; NINETEEN years' reference; would take care of infant or grown children; is thoroughly experienced and can do sewing. Inquire for E. T., at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG FRENCH GIRL AS NURSE; is a good plain sewer; good City reference. Address Louise, Box No. 308 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT PROTESTANT WOMAN as nurse; will take the entire charge of an infant from birth. Can be seen at present employer's, No. 459 West 21st st., opposite college grounds.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A NEAT French girl, who is a good seamstress; kind to children; would make herself useful. Call at No. 692 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

NURSE.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT WOMAN as nurse and seamstress; can take the entire charge of an infant; has excellent City reference. Call at No. 109 West 41st st.

NURSE.—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT WOMAN as nurse; can take the entire charge of a child; is a neat seamstress; references. Call at No. 109 West 41st st.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO MIND CHILDREN and be useful; for small wages; City or country; is very neat and active; good reference. Call at 366 6th av., near 23d st.

NURSE.—BY A FIRST-CLASS INFANT'S NURSE; neat and capable, with excellent references; to be seen at last employer's. Call at or address No. 1,233 Broadway, French Office.

NURSE.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FRENCH INFANTS' nurse; highly recommended; seen at present employer's. Call or address No. 1,233 Broadway, French Office.

NURSE.—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE ENGLISH Protestant girl as nurse for children and do plain sewing; good reference. Call at No. 242 East 27th st.

NURSE.—BY AN EXPERIENCED ENGLISH NURSE; would go by the week or month; invalids carefully attended to; highest reference can be given. Address Nurse, Box No. 186 *Times* Office.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT Scotch woman, to attend an invalid lady or gentleman; and willing to do light work. To be seen at No. 207 West 18th st.

NURSE OR CHAMBER-MAID.—BY AN American girl as nurse or chamber-maid; first-class reference. Call on Mrs. Salva, No. 261 West 54th st.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE French girl as nurse and seamstress; good City reference. Call at No. 133 West 19th st.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A NURSE and seamstress. Call Monday, at No. 60 West 19th st., present employer's.

NURSE.—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE ENGLISH Protestant girl to take care of children; good reference. Apply at No. 242 East 27th st.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A NURSE and seamstress. Call for two days, at present employer's, No. 60 West 19th st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE PERSON AS dress-maker; can cut and fit well and trim tastefully; by the day or month; can do general family sewing and operate; good reference. Call at No. 270 7th av., first floor, front.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—BY A COMPETENT SEAMSTRESS; understands dress-making and family sewing; will take care of children, or go by the week or month; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; City reference. Call at No. 194 7th av., near 21st st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A YOUNG GIRL, WHO HAS not lived out, having a Wheeler & Wilson machine, as seamstress in a private family; is willing to be useful; no objection to the country. Call at No. 236 East 29th st.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—BY A FIRST-CLASS SEAMSTRESS, who is willing to assist with other duties; three years' reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 85 Macdougal st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A FRENCH LADY, WELL recommended, as seamstress; wishes to meet with a journey to Europe. Address C., Box No. 319 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT as family seamstress; can cut and fit; willing to attend to growing up children or make herself useful. Call at present employer's, No. 45 5th av.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT as family seamstress, with charge of one child, in or out of the City; good references. Address E. C., Box No. 275 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,257 BROADWAY.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS SEAMSTRESS employment by day or week; can work by hand on fine needle-work, baby linen, or embroider flannel. Address F., No. 265 West 24th st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS CUTTER and tasty trimmer; wants work by the day or week; terms $1 50 per day. Call at No. 327 East 58th st.

USEFUL GIRL.—BY A WOMAN FOR HER LITTLE girl, thirteen years old, to run on errands, and to do little things around. Call at No. 254 West 47th st.

WAITRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRST-class waitress in a private family; thoroughly understands the duties of the capacity; unexceptionable City recommendations. Apply at No. 9 West 30th st., at present employer's.

WAITRESS.—BY A VERY NEAT STEADY YOUNG woman, as waitress in a private family; understands care of silver and making salads thoroughly; is capable of filling a man's place; has excellent City reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

WAITRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID, OR Waitress alone.—By a capable girl who fully understands her business; setting table, serving wines, and taking care of silver; can furnish City references. Call at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

WAITRESS.—BY A RELIABLE YOUNG woman as first-class waitress; thoroughly understands the care of silver and making up salads; best City reference. Call at No. 201 West 31st st.

WAITRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS; understands her business thoroughly; best City reference; City or country. Address M. A. O., Box No. 308 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITRESS, &c.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS; no objection to go a short distance to the country; has the best of City reference. Call or address No. 248 West 30th st.: first floor, front.

WAITRESS.—BY A LADY FOR A GOOD WAITRESS. Call at No. 104 5th av.

WASHING AND IRONING FOR LADIES and gentlemen; French fluting, puffing, and polishing in superior style; childrens' and ladies' clothes done in the neatest manner; flannels washed to look the same as new; families' washing by the dozen or month; best references. Address Laundress, No. 146 East 39th st., near Lexington av., room No. 17.

WASHING.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WISHES some families' washing at her own residence; understands washing in all its branches; will take washing at from 50 to 75 cents per dozen; best of reference. Apply at No. 585 3d av., between 38th and 39th sts.; ring second bell.

WASHING.—A FEW RESPECTABLE FAMILIES' fine washing; dresses and children's clothes neatly done; shirts finely polished; French fluting and puffing in superior style; most respectable City reference for honesty and ability. Mrs. Roberts, No. 206 East 26th st., near 3d av.; second floor.

WASHING.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman solicits washing and ironing at her own home or will go out by the day; no objection to house-cleaning; City reference. Call at No. 219 West 32d st., Mrs. Morrison.

WASHING.—A SCOTCH WOMAN SOLICITS washing; families' or gentlemen's clothes made up with care at short notice and most reasonable prices; will go out by the day; good references. Call or address Laundress, No. 306 East 33d st., first floor.

WASHING.—A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS wishes some washing at her residence; fluting and puffing at reasonable prices. Call at No. 425 West 42d st., first floor, back.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE WIDOW WOMAN to do washing and ironing by the day or take home; good reference. Call at No. 309 East 44th st., Room No. 8.

WASHING.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WISHES families' or gentlemen's washing; thoroughly understands all kinds of clothes; has no objections to go out two first days of the week; best City references. Call at No. 240 East 41st st.

WASHING.—A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS WISHES a few gentlemen's and ladies' or family washing; terms moderate; best City reference. Apply at No. 344 West 36th st.

WASHING—DONE BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS, a respectable colored woman; first-class reference. Call or address Mrs. Homax, No. 129 West 26th st.

WASHING.—MRS. TURNER WOULD LIKE SOME gentlemen's or families' washing; best City reference. Call or address No. 113 West 52d st., rear.

WASHING, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN to take washing and ironing home, or would go out by the day; excellent City references. Call at No. 342 East 23d st., near 2d av., first floor.

WASHING, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN to take gentlemen's and families washing home; good references. Call at No. 488 6th av., near 29th st., second floor, room No. 5.

WASHING.—LAUNDRESS WISHES TO GO OUT by the day or take washing home; understands puffing and fluting; terms moderate. Call at No. 241 East 24th st., top floor, back room.

MALES.

A JANITOR'S POSITION WANTED BY A small colored family in a business building or French flat; good City references. Address E. B. W., Box No. 303 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

BUTLER OR FIRST-CLASS WAITER.—BY an Englishman in a private family; understands his business in all its branches and care of silver; good City references. Address H. W., Box 256 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

BUTLER, &c.—BY A YOUNG MAN, NATIVE OF England; has lived as head waiter and single-handed; experienced as above; good City reference given. Call or address G. L., No. 109 East 28th st.

CLERK.—BY A LAD OF NINETEEN, WITH FIVE years' reference from present employers, (wholesale druggists,) in drug or other mercantile business. Address No. 58 West Washington place.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN, strictly temperate, as coachman and groom; thoroughly understands driving and the care of horses; has no objection to City or country; will be found both willing and obliging; has nine years' best reference. Address M. K., Box No. 275 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A STRICTLY HONEST AND sober single man, who thoroughly understands his business, and a very efficient, steady, careful driver and good care-taking groom; will be found willing and obliging; the best of City references. Address R. B., Box No. 235 *Times* office.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT SWISS MAN, single; is a first-class coachman; understands the proper care of horses, harness, &c.; City or country; unexceptionable references. Address T. H., Box No. 265 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN OR GROOM AND COACHMAN.—Single, aged 25, with good City reference as to sobriety and capability; no objection to the country. Call or address A. Z. Clinch, feed store, 19th st., between Broadway and 4th av.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A MARRIED man; no incumbrance; has first-class City reference; is strictly temperate, willing, and obliging; will be highly recommended in every respect. Call on or address Coachman, No. 301 East 34th st., top floor.

COACHMAN OR GROOM.—BY A SINGLE MAN; thoroughly understands his business; six years' City references for honesty, sobriety, and capability. Call or address J. B., 60 West 15th st., private stables.

COACHMAN.—BY A FRENCH COACHMAN; SINGLE man; first-class City reference. Address L. B., Box No. 258 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN AS coachman; understands his business; is a careful driver; can be highly recommended. Address R. L., Box No. 293 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A MARRIED MAN; NO CHILDREN; has many years' good City reference; thoroughly understands his business, and will be found willing and obliging. Address Roberts, Box No. 264 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY AN EXCELLENT PROTESTANT coachman, with the very best of references, who understands farming and is a splendid waiter, in the City or country, for moderate wages. Call at Morison's, corner 11th st. and 6th av.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISHMAN; thoroughly understands the care and management of horses; will make himself generally useful; country preferred; good reference. Address W. B., No. 38 West 26th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN OF LONG EXPERIENCE at the business in this City; has superior City references for several years. Address J. C., Box No. 271, TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A RESPECTABLE man of experience, whose character and ability will bear the strictest investigation; no objections to the country. Call or address M. L., 31 East 35th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN AS COACHMAN and groom; thoroughly understands the care of horses and carriages; also garden if required; willing and obliging; best City and country reference. Address L. A., Box No. 263 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN OR GROOM.—BY A RELIABLE, competent man; unexceptionable references; both willing and obliging; City or country. Apply to or address Hero, No. 155 West 18th st., for two days; private stable.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN AS coachman; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; can give the best of City and country reference. Call or address, for two days, W. B., at J. B. Brewster & Co's., 21st st. and 5th av.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE MARRIED man; is but a short time in the country; has first-class recommendations; was formerly coachman for an officer in the British Army. Address for two days J. L., Box No. 297 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

FARMER.—BY A SWEDE; SINGLE, SOBER, strong, and willing; wages no object; can milk, plow, drive, and do general farm-work. Can be seen at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st., over Russian Baths.

FOOTMAN.—BY A SWEDE, EIGHTEEN MONTHS in his present place; family giving up housekeeping; is strictly sober, willing, and industrious. Can be seen to-day at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st., over the Russian Baths.

GARDENER, FARMER, AND COACHMAN—Cook, Washer, and Ironer.—By a Scotch Protestant man and wife, aged thirty-five years, with no incumbrance; man can do gardening and farming, care horses, drive, care cattle; wife is a good cook and laundress, also a nice butter-maker; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, 108 6th av., near 9th st.

GARDENER.—BY A GERMAN, WITH A SMALL family; has had sixteen years' experience in all branches of horticulture; now or next Spring, to take charge of a first-class gentleman's place; none but those who are in want of a first-class gardener need apply. Address O. R., Box No. 120 Post Office, New-Rochelle, N. Y.

GARDENER.—BY A MARRIED MAN; NO INCUMBRANCE; thoroughly understands the care of green-houses, graperies, fruits, flowers, and vegetables; wife would do the family washing if required, or take care of poultry; has best of City references. Address J. B. S., Box No. 328 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

GROOM, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED man as groom, or will take care of horses; good reference. Apply at No. 337 West 44th st.

VALET OR WAITER.—BY A YOUNG FRENCHMAN as valet for two gentlemen, or waiter in a private family; good City references. Call at No. 1 East 41st st., corner 5th av., from 10 to 5 o'clock.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE single Protestant man, lately landed, who can care horses, drive, care cattle, milk, work in garden, do farm-work, &c., willing to work for moderate wages; is well recommended. Call at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN OF GOOD ADDRESS, who has been three years in last place, to run an elevator in a business house or building; best of reference can be given. Address H. Smith, Box No. 305 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WATCHMAN—AS WATCHMAN, NIGHT OR DAY, in business banks, families, or houses; is a citizen in this city twelve years; a strong, sound, sober man; can speak English, French, and German; best City reference given. Apply to M. Florenin, locksmith store, No. 100½ West 46th st.

WAITER—COOK.—BY A MAN AND WIFE; THE man as waiter, and the wife as first-class cook; no objection to the country; best of City reference. Address T. Dow, Box No. 275 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER—CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY AN Englishman and wife to go together; man as waiter, wife as chamber-maid or parlor-maid; or to go separate; City or country. Address R. J., No. 109 East 11th st.

WAITER.—BY A SWEDE, WITH THE VERY BEST City references as regards competency and character; is sober, honest, and a thoroughly experienced waiter. Can be seen to-day at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st., over Russian Baths.

WAITER.—BY A SINGLE, PROTESTANT MAN, as first-class waiter in a private family; can be highly recommended from his last place; no objection to the country. Address J. B., Box No. 294, TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT man, as waiter in a private family; understands his business in all its branches; has unexceptionable City reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED MAN as waiter in a private boarding-house; is willing and obliging; is capable of taking charge of any dining-room; can come well recommended by first-class families. Address T. J., Box No. 309 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

A GENTLEMAN, A GOOD PENMAN, WOULD like a position as copyist, where neat writing would be necessary; salary moderate. Address A. B. S., Box No. 106 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

A. T. STEWART & CO.

WANT A FIRST-CLASS DRESS-MAKER who can take measures, cut, fit, and trim. An expert will have a permanent situation and be liberally dealt with. Apply at MANAGER'S DESK, Broadway and 10th st.

WANTED.—A FIRST-CLASS, FAST-WORKING pattern-maker to work near Peekskill, N. Y.; he must inclose recommendations, and give lowest price per day. Address D. E., Box No. 304 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WANTED.—A GOOD MAN AS TRAVELING SALESMAN, on salary; expenses paid; an experienced commercial traveler who can give first-class references as to his fitness for the position is desired. Apply by letter to the Hathorn Spring, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

WANTED.—A MAN AND WIFE AS COOK AND AS waiter. Address, with good references only, H. V., Box No. 284 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WANTED.—A LAUNDRESS THAT THOROUGHLY understands her work and can come well recommended. Call at No. 33 West 18th st.

WANTED.—A FIRST-CLASS COOK, WITH CITY reference. Apply between 1 and 2 P. M. on Monday, Studio Building, No. 51 West 10th st.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of EDWARD BAYARD and MANLIUS G. EVANS, as co-partners, composing the firm of Evans & Co.; and individually, bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court by Edward Bayard, of the City of New-York, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the Revised Statutes of the United States, title "Bankruptcy," for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said title, and that the twenty-second day of February, 1876, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 4 Warren street, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the eighth day of January, 1876.

ja10-law3wM* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of DAVID C. WILSON, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court by David C. Wilson, who heretofore carried on business in the City of New-York, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the Revised Statutes of the United States, title "Bankruptcy," for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said title, and that the first day of February, 1876, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of John Fitch, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 345 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the eighth day of January, 1876. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

ja10-law3wM

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of SIMON A. WOLF, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court by Simon A. Wolf in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, and the acts amendatory thereof, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the thirty-first day of January, 1876, at two o'clock, P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Esquire, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 129 Fulton street, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the fifth day of January, 1876.

ja10-law3wM GEORGE F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of GEORGE FAXON and HALL W. TEBBETTS, bankrupts.—In bankruptcy, No. 5,277.—Before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the 23d day of December, A. D., 1875.—To whom it may concern—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of George Faxon and Hall W. Tebbetts, of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said District, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of their creditors, by the District Court of said District.

FREDERICK S. WAIT, Assignee,
d27-law3wM* No. 54 Wall st., New-York.

DRY GOODS.

E. RIDLEY & SONS,

309, 311, 311 1-2 Grand st., N. Y.

TO-DAY.

HAMBURG EDGINGS
AND
INSERTINGS,

3c., 4c., 5c., 6c., 7c., 8c., 10c., 12c., 15c., 18c., 20c., up to 50c. per yard.

THESE LINES WILL BE FOUND FULLY
ONE-THIRD LESS
IN PRICE
THAN SOLD ELSEWHERE. WE INVITE COMPARISON.

CASHMERE LACES,
ALL WIDTHS,
DESIRABLE AND SCARCE.
ECRU DE FLANDERS LACE.
COTTON AND SILK CASHMERE LACES.

FIFTY NEW STYLES
IN
LACE, CASHMERE,
ECRU, SILK AND EMBROIDERED
TIES AND BOWS.
PLEASE INSPECT.

EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS IN OUR WHITE GOODS DEPARTMENT.

CLEARING.

REAL HAIR SWITCHES, 50c., 75c., $1, $1 25.
LADIES' BACK COMBS, 15c., 20c., 25c., up.
LOT OF LUBIN'S EXTRACTS, 50c. per bottle.
LOT OF EMBROIDERED ZEPHYR CUSHIONS, 65c., 75c., and $1.
1,000 BOXES WHITE and TINTED PAPER, 10c. a box.

REAL FELT HATS,

FASHIONABLE SHAPES AND COLORS,

18 CENTS.

These qualities have been sold at $1 up.

Clearing our Trimmed Bonnets and Hats at half price.

CLEARING BOYS' SUITS,

In order to make room for enlarging department.
TWENTY DOLLAR SUITS FOR $10.
TEN DOLLAR SUITS FOR $5.
SIX DOLLAR SUITS FOR $3.
FOUR DOLLAR SUITS FOR $2.
OUR OVERCOATS
IN THE SAME PROPORTION.

EACH ARTICLE MARKED IN PLAIN FIGURES WITH RED INK, SHOWING THE REDUCTION.

KID GLOVES.

LOT OF GENUINE KID GLOVES, 2-buttons at $1 the pair, clearing. REGULAR PRICE EVERYWHERE, $1 50.
ONE THOUSAND DOZENS
TWO BUTTONS
AT 48 CTS. PAIR.

DON'T FORGET OUR
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
GLASS AND CHINA WARE, &c.,
IN THE BASEMENT.

EDW'D. RIDLEY & SONS,

Nos. 309, 311, 311 1-2 Grand st.,

NOS. 56, 58, 60, 62, 64, 66, 68, 70 ALLEN ST.,
FIFTH BLOCK EAST FROM THE BOWERY.

GRAND STREET CROSS-TOWN LINE OF CARS PASS THE DOOR AND CONNECT WITH EVERY CITY STAGE AND CAR ROUTE GOING NORTH AND SOUTH. SIX MINUTES' RIDE FROM THE CORNER OF BROADWAY.

R. H. MACY & CO.

EVERY ARTICLE GUARANTEED as REPRESENTED.

EXCHANGES MADE WITHIN ONE WEEK after purchasing, or MONEY REFUNDED. GOODS ALL FIRST-CLASS. FOREIGN Goods, our own importation. Novelties from Europe every week.

14TH ST. AND 6TH AV., NEW-YORK.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the District of New-Jersey.—In the matter of ISAAC W. PARMENTER, Bankrupt.—The said bankrupt having applied to the court for a discharge from his debts, by order of the court notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear before the said court, at the State-house, in the City of Trenton, in said district, on the first day of February, A. D. 1876, at 10 o'clock A. M., and show cause, if any they have, why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt. W. S. BELVILLE, Clerk.

ja10-law3wM*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—DISTRICT OF NEW-JERSEY, ss.—At Newark, on the 7th day of January, A. D. 1876.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of WILLIAM P. KITTREDGE, surviving partner of the late firm of WM. P. KITTREDGE & CO., composed of WILLIAM P. KITTREDGE and EDWARD C. WHEELOCK, of Orange, in the County of Essex and State of New-Jersey, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt, upon creditors' petition, by the District Court of said district. E. N. MILLER, Assignee, &c.,

ja10-law3wM* No. 782 Broad st., Newark, N. J.

DIKE, OSCAR D.—IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of Hon. A. Edward Suffern, County Judge of Rockland County, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against OSCAR D. DIKE, of Sanaet, Rockland County, State of New-York, to present the same, with vouchers thereof duly verified, to the subscribers, at the office of Abbott & Wilds, No. 39 Park row, (*Times* building,) in the City of New-York, on or before April 1, 1876.—Dated New-York, Dec. 23, 1875.

JAMES P. DIKE, } Assignees in
JOHN J. PETIT, } Trust for Creditors.

d27-law4wM

IN BANKRUPTCY.—NO. 5,233.—SOUTHERN District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the 7th day of January, A. D. 1876.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of ABRAHAM F. CALKIN, HERVEY C. CALKIN, and JUDSON H. CALKIN, co-partners, constituting the firm of A. F. Calkin & Brothers, of the City, County, and State of New-York, in said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts, on creditors' petition, by the United States District Court of said district.

JOHN A. SEAMAN, Assignee, &c.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—NO. 5,232.—SOUTHERN District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the 7th day of January, A. D. 1876.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of HERVEY C. CALKIN and JUDSON H. CALKIN, co-partners, constituting the firm of "H. C. Calkin," of the City, County, and State of New-York, in said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts, on creditors' petition, by the United States District Court of said district.

JOHN A. SEAMAN, Assignee, &c.

BANKRUPTCY.—DISTRICT OF NEW-JERSEY, ss.—At New-Brunswick, N. J., the 24th day of December, A. D. 1875: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of AARON BOUGHER, of Bound Brook, in the County of Somerset and State of New-Jersey, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.

d27-law3wM E. T. R. SPADER, Assignee.

IN THE MATTER OF JESSUP & CO., BANKRUPTS.—All creditors and claimants upon the estate of the above-named bankrupts are required to produce and prove their demands (unless already proved) before Edgar Ketchum, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, Bennett Building, by or before the 18th day of January, instant, and in default thereof a final dividend of the assets will be made, and claims not so proved will be disregarded.—Dated New-York, January 7, 1876.

CHAS. ABERNETHY, Trustee in Bankruptcy.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—OSCAR C. FERRIS, as Executor, Catharine A. Ferris and Aline Ferris, as Executrices of the last will and testament of Thomas T. Ferris, deceased, plaintiffs, against WILLIAM MOLLER, Elizabeth J. Moller, his wife, Moses Taylor, Percy R. Pyne, Lawrence Turnure, Henry A. C. Taylor, John J. Jova, Edward S. Terry, Tomas Tomas, Robert B. Minturn, John W. Minturn, William H. Swan, Henry F. Sewall, José V. Onativia, Henry Beste, William W. Spence, James C. Spence, Dibrell P. Montague, William W. Spence, Jr., Jules Sauzac, and Joseph H. Godwin, as Assignee of William Moller and others for the benefit of creditors, defendants.—Summons—for relief. (Com. not. ser.)—To the above-named defendant, Elizabeth J. Moller: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, number twenty-four Park place, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated November 19, 1875.

G. M. THOMPSON, Plaintiffs' Attorney,
No. 24 Park Place, New-York City.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in said City, on the 20th day of November, 1875. G. M. THOMPSON,

ja10-law6wM* Plaintiffs' Attorney.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SUN-BEAM ILLUMINATING OIL, 150 DEGREES fire test, for family use. YENNI & BURKE, No. 125 Maiden lane.

DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTAINED FOR INCOMPATIBILITY, &c.; residence unnecessary; fee after decree. Address Post Office Box 1,037, Chicago, Ill.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—PROPERTY FOR SALE, RENT, OR take charge of in the 4th, 6th, 7th, 10th, and 13th Wards, to supply demand at my office. G. CAREAU, No. 49½ Grand st.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.

ALGERIA....WED., Jan. 12 | RUSSIA.....WED. Jan. 26
JAVA.....WED., Jan. 19 | CHINA.....WED., Feb. 2

Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers. Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage office, No. 4 Bowling green. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

The steamers of this line take the lane route recommended by Lieut. Maury, U. S. N., going south of the Banks on the passage to Queenstown all the year round.

ADRIATIC.....SATURDAY, Jan. 15, at 8 A. M.
BALTIC.....SATURDAY, Jan. 22, at 2 P. M.
REPUBLIC.....SATURDAY, Jan. 29, at 7 A. M.
GERMANIC.....SATURDAY, Feb. 5, at 1 P. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, library, smoking and bath rooms are amidships where the noise and motion are least, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon, $60, $80, and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $28.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 37 Broadway, New-York.
R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(Via Queenstown.)

CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.

TUESDAY.

Leaving Pier No. 46 North River as follows:

NEVADA.....Jan. 8, at 3 P. M.
IDAHO.....Jan. 18, at 10 A. M.
DAKOTA.....Jan. 25, at 3 P. M.
WISCONSIN.....Feb. 1, at 9:30 A. M.
WYOMING.....Feb. 8, at 3 P. M.

RATES FOR PASSENGERS REDUCED.

Steerage, $26; intermediate, $40; cabin, $65 to $80, according to stateroom. Steerage office, No. 29 Broadway. General offices, No. 63 Wall st.

WILLIAMS & GUION.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These first-class full-powered steamers will sail from Eagle Pier, Hoboken Ferry, New-Jersey, as follows:

STATE OF INDIANA.....Thursday, Jan. 13
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.....Thursday, Jan. 27
STATE OF VIRGINIA.....Wednesday, Feb. 9

And every alternate Thursday thereafter. First cabin, $60, $70, and $80; return tickets, $120. Second cabin, 54c; return tickets, $80. Steerage at lowest rates. Apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway, New-York.

Steerage office No. 45 Broadway.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO JAMAICA, HAYTI, COLOMBIA, AND ASPINWALL, AND TO PANAMA AND SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS (via Aspinwall.) First-class, full-powered iron-screw steamers, from Pier No. 51, North River:

FOR KINGSTON, AUX CAYES, AND JACMEL:
CLARIBEL.....Jan. 8.
FOR HAYTI ONLY:
ANDES.....Jan. 12.
FOR HAYTI, SAVANILLA, CARTHAGENA, ISTHMUS OF PANAMA, and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS, (Via Aspinwall:)
ALPS.....Jan. 19.

Superior first-class passenger accommodation.

PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents, No. 56 Wall st.

STAR BALL LINE.

United States and Brazil Mail Steam-ships,

Sailing regularly every month from WATSON'S WHARF, BROOKLYN, N. Y.,

For Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio Janeiro,

Calling at ST. JOHN'S, PORTO RICO.

NELLIE MARTIN, 3,000 tons.....Jan. 23, at 1 P. M.
JOHN BRAMALL, 2,500 tons.....Feb. ——
J. B. WALKER, 2,700 tons.....March ——

When 23d falls on Sunday steamers sail the day previous.

These steamers are perfectly new, with all the latest improvements, having first-class passenger accommodations.

For freight and passage at reduced rates apply to J. S. TUCKER & CO., Agents, No. 54 Pine st.

NATIONAL LINE.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

GREECE.....WEDNESDAY, Jan. 12, 3 P. M.
FRANCE.....THURSDAY, Jan. 20, at 11 A. M.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

The Queen, Jan. 15, 8 A. M. | England, Jan. 22, 1 P. M.

Cabin passage, $60 and $70, currency. Steerage at greatly reduced price. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, VIA PLYMOUTH.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent (being 500 miles nearly than any other,) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

LABRADOR, Sanglier.....Saturday Jan. 22
PEREIRE, Dasre.....Saturday, Feb. 5

RATES OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,) first cabin, $110 to $120, according to accommodation. Second cabin, $72 third, $40. Return tickets at reduced rates. Steerage, $26, with superior accommodation, including all necessaries without extra charge. Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers. LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, 55 Broadway.

ANCHOR LINE.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW. CARRYING U. S. MAIL.

ETHIOPIA.....SATURDAY, Jan. 15, at 8 A. M.
VICTORIOUS.....SATURDAY, Jan. 22, at 2 P. M.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, OR LONDONDERRY.

Cabin passage, $65, $75, and $80, currency. Intermediate, $35; Steerage, $28.

Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling green.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.

Company's Pier, foot of 2d st., Hoboken.

HERMANN.....Jan. 15 | AMERIKA.....Sat., Jan. 29
HOHENSTAUFFEN, Jan. 22 | ODER.....Sat., Feb. 5

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN:

First cabin.....$100 gold
Second cabin.....60 gold
Steerage.....30 currency

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $32 currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling green.

WEEKLY FLORIDA LINE.

For Fort Royal, S. C., Fernandina, Fla., Brunswick, Ga., the favorite and well-known steamer MONTGOMERY, Fairchild, Master, having superior accommodations for passengers, will sail THURSDAY, Jan. 13, from Pier No. 16 North River, at 3 P. M., for above ports, making connections with all points South and South-west, via Port Royal, the Florida and Brunswick Railroads.

First-class passage to Fernandina.....$20 00
First-class passage to Jacksonville.....25 00
First-class passage to Augusta.....20 00
First-class to Albany.....25 50
Through tickets issued to all points South and South-West.

For freight or passage, apply to
HERM. GELPCKE,
No. 5 William st.

FLORIDA LINE.

FROM PIER NO. 29 NORTH RIVER,

EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY, AT 3 P. M.

INSURANCE TO DESTINATION ONE-HALF PER CENT.

GREAT REDUCTION IN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER RATES.

ALWAYS AS LOW AS BY OTHER LINES, AND NO DETENTIONS.

Goods loaded on steamer when shipped.

Mark goods care RAVENEL & CO., Charleston, S. C.

For rates of freight or passage apply to
J. W. QUINTARD & CO., No. 177 West st.
Or to BENTLEY D. HASELL, No. 317 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

FOUR STEAM-SHIPS PER WEEK.
TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.

LEO, Capt. DANIELS, TUESDAY, Jan. 11, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 62 South st.

H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. MALLORY, THURSDAY, Jan. 13, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, Jan. 15, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.

TYBEE, Capt. HOLMES, SATURDAY, Jan. 15, from Pier No. 12 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West st.

Insurance on this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading, in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.

GEORGE YONGE,
Agent Central Railroad of Georgia,
No. 409 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 13 North River, as follows:

CRESCENT CITY.....THURSDAY, Jan. 13
COLUMBUS.....TUESDAY, Jan. 25

Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green; MCKELLER LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.

Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.:

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

CITY OF HAVANA.....Tuesday, Jan. 18
CITY OF VERA CRUZ.....Thursday, Jan. 20
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Thursday, Jan. 27

FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS, Calling at HAVANA, PROGRESO, CAMPEACHY, TUXPAN, and TAMPICO

CITY OF HAVANA.....Tuesday, Jan. 18
CITY OF MERIDA.....Tuesday, Feb. 8

For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.

Steamers will leave New-Orleans Jan. 22 and Feb. 12 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

SHIPPING.

INMAN LINE.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Saturday, Jan. 15, at 8 A. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND.....Saturday, Jan. 22, at 2 P. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN.....Saturday, Jan. 29, at 7 A. M.
CITY OF CHESTER.....Saturday, Feb. 5, at 1 P. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL.....Saturday, Feb. 12, at 7 A. M.

and each succeeding Saturday from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

CABIN.....$60, $80 and $100, Gold
STEERAGE.....$28, Currency

Drafts issued at low rates.

For cabin passage and general business apply at the company's office, No. 15 Broadway.

For steerage passage at No. 33 Broadway, or Pier No. 45 North River. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

SAILING FROM PIER NO. 29 NORTH RIVER.

WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 3 P. M.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., FLORIDA, THE SOUTH, AND SOUTH-WEST.

SOUTH CAROLINA.....WEDNESDAY.....JAN. 12
CITY OF ATLANTA.....SATURDAY.....JAN. 15

SUPERIOR PASSENGER ACCOMMODATIONS.

Insurance to destination one-half of one per cent.

Goods forwarded free of commission. Passenger tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of

JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West st., corner Warren.

Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green.
Or BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent
Great Southern Freight Line, 317 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. LINE.

FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, NEW-ZEALAND, BRITISH COLUMBIA, &c.

Sailing from Pier foot of Canal st., North River.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO, VIA ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.

S. S. ACAPULCO.....SATURDAY, Jan. 15, at 12 noon, Connecting for all CENTRAL AMERICAN and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO TO JAPAN AND CHINA.

S. S. ALASKA.....Feb. 1.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO TO AUSTRALIA AND NEW-ZEALAND, via HONOLULU, S. I.

S. S. ——.....MONDAY, Jan. 31, and every four weeks thereafter.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO TO VICTORIA, PORT TOWNSEND, TACOMA, PORTLAND, &c., &c.

On the 10th, 20th, and 30th of every month.

For freight or passage apply at foot of Canal st., North River. H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

WILSON LINE FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HULL.

Sailing from Pier No. 53 North River:

NAVARINO.....Jan. 29 | OTHELLO.....Feb. 26
COLOMBO.....Feb. 12 | HINDOO.....March 11

First cabin, $70, currency; second cabin, $45, currency; excursion tickets on very favorable terms. Through tickets issued to Continental and Baltic ports. Apply for full particulars to CHARLES L. WRIGHT & CO., No. 56 South st.

SAVINGS BANKS.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK,

NOS. 1 AND 3 3D AVE., OPPOSITE COOPER INSTITUTE

CHARTERED 1852.

45TH SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST.

The Trustees of this bank have ordered that interest at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, out of the earning of the past six months, be paid depositors on and after Jan. 19, 1876, on all accounts entitled thereto.

Interest not called for will be added to the account and draw interest from Jan. 1.

Money deposited on or before Jan. 10 will be entitled to interest from the 1st of that month.

STATEMENT, JANUARY 1, 1876.

ASSETS.

U. S. 5-20 bonds			$1,749,937 50
N. Y. State bonds, 7s.	75,000	"	78,000 00
N. Y. City & Co. 6s & 7s.	1,087,800	"	1,156,814 50
Brooklyn, N.Y., bds., 7s.	100,000	"	109,500 00
Yonkers, N.Y., bds., 7s.	50,000	"	52,500 00
Kingston, N.Y., bds., 7s.	88,000	"	90,200 00
N.Y. State & N. bds., 7s.	116,000	"	117,150 00
Bonds and mortgages at seven per cent. on real estate in New-York City and vicinity, worth in all cases double the amount loaned and upward, and, by recent appraisement, valued at $7,085,700			2,503,617 00
Demand loans, secured by United States bonds and other first-class collaterals, as named above			212,800 00
Real estate, Nos. 1 and 3 3d av., (cost $243,364 71)			200,000 00
Other real estate, (cost $19,097 70)			11,650 00
Cash on hand and deposited in banks			578,800 87
Accrued interest			84,283 60
			$6,925,053 45

LIABILITIES.

Due depositors Jan. 1, '76	$6,342,770 04	
Interest to date	179,905 46	
		6,522,675 50
SURPLUS		$402,377 95

ISAAC T. SMITH, President.

A. F. OCKERSHAUSEN, CLARKSON CROLIUS, } Vice Presidents.

T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

ISAAC T. SMITH,	SAMUEL RAYNOR,
A. F. OCKERSHAUSEN,	A. W. PAYNE,
CLARKSON CROLIUS,	SAMUEL T. HILLMAN,
GEORGE W. QUINTARD,	CHARLES FOX,
WALDO HUTCHINS,	FRANCIS B. O'CONNOR,
ALLAN HAY,	CHARLES L. TIFFANY,
JOSEPH S. MONELL, M. D.	ELISHA BROOKS.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK

OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 9, 1875.

The Board of Trustees have this day declared the thirty-first interest dividend at the rate of six per cent. per annum, on all sums remaining in bank Jan. 1, for the number of calendar months the same has been on deposit next previous thereto, payable on and after Friday, the 21st of January.

Interest not withdrawn will be credited as an original deposit and entitled to interest from Jan. 1, and will be entered on the depositors' books whenever presented. Deposits made on or before Monday, Jan. 10, will bear interest from Jan. 1.

The bank is open every day for the reception and payment of money from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Mondays and Saturdays from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M. Bank-books in German, English, and French.

E. A. QUINTARD, Pres't. SETHCUR A. BUNCE, Sec'y.

BOND STREET SAVINGS BANK,

Bond st. and Bowery.

THIRTY-FIRST HALF-YEARLY DIVIDEND.

The Trustees have directed that a semi-annual interest dividend at the rate of SIX (6) PER CENT. per annum be allowed on all deposits entitled thereto under the by-laws and regulations of the bank, payable on and after MONDAY, Jan. 17, 1876, and if not drawn it will be credited and will be entitled to interest as principal.

All deposits made on or before MONDAY, Jan. 10, will date as from Jan. 1. HARRISON HALL, President.

J. P. COOPER, Secretary.

BOWERY SAVINGS BANK.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 14, 1875.

A semi-annual dividend at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on all sums of $5 and upward and not exceeding $2,000, and of FIVE PER CENT. per annum on all sums over $2,000, which shall have been deposited at least three months on the 1st day of January next, will be allowed to the depositors, and will be payable on or after MONDAY, Jan. 17, 1876, in accordance with the provisions of the by-laws. By order of the Trustees.

On and after Jan. 1, 1876, the interest allowed upon deposits exceeding $1,000 shall be one per cent. per annum less upon such excess of deposits than upon deposits of $1,000 and less, and no interest will be paid upon any excess of $3,000 of deposits.

SAMUEL T. BROWN, President.
G. H. COGGESHALL, Secretary.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK.

JANUARY INTEREST FOR 1876.

The Board of Trustees have ordered interest to be paid to depositors entitled thereto under the by-laws, at the rate of SIX per Cent. per annum on sums of $500 and under, and at the rate of FIVE per Cent. on all sums over $500 and not exceeding $3,000, and payable on and after Jan. 17, 1876.

Deposits will not be received from any one depositor to an amount in excess of $3,000.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

W. R. VERMILYE, Vice President.
CLINTON GILBERT, Treasurer.

JAMES BRYCE, J. HASKEN ROGERS, } Secretaries.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1875.

GERMAN SAVINGS BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

Corner 4th av. and East 14th st.

The thirty-third semi-annual dividend, payable on and after Jan. 18, 1876, has been declared by the board of Trustees on all deposits entitled thereto, viz: at the rate of SIX per Cent. per annum, on sums of $5 to $2,000, and of FIVE per Cent. on sums of over $2,000. Interest not called for will be added to the principal and draw interest from Jan. 1.

Money deposited on or before Jan. 10, will be entitled to interest from Jan. 1.

PHILIP BISSINGER, President.
THEO. E. BUSK, Treasurer.

SEAMEN'S BANK FOR SAVINGS, NOS. 74 AND 76 WALL ST.

—The Trustees have ordered that INTEREST be paid to depositors entitled thereto, for the six months ending 31st ult., as follows:

On sums of $500 and under, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum; and

On sums exceeding $500, at the rate of FIVE PER CENT. per annum, payable on and after MONDAY, 17th inst.

The interest will be credited to depositors as principal.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1876. WM. H. MACY, President.

JOHN H. BOYNTON, Secretary.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

No. 237 Broadway, entrance on Park place.

Interest on deposits entitled thereto, for the six months ending Dec. 31, at the rate of six per cent. per annum, on all sums of $5 and upwards, will be paid on and after MONDAY, Jan. 17, 1876.

FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
PETER CUMMING, Actuary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK,

Eighth avenue, corner of Fourteenth street. Six per cent. interest. Deposits made on or before Jan. 10, draw interest from Jan 1. ASSETS, $3,473,396 79. SURPLUS, $329,088 72. RICHARD H. BULL, C. W. BRINCKERHOFF, Secretary. President.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANTELS, NEW DESIGNS, from $12 upward; also, monumental work at greatly reduced prices. Marble turning for the trade. A. KLABER, No. 134 East 18th st

ICE-CREAM.

J. FUSSELL & SONS, ICE CREAM, No. 12 Bible House.

Special attention to out-town orders.

FINANCIAL.

THE MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY,

EQUITABLE BUILDING, 120 BROADWAY, N. Y.

CAPITAL, $2,000,000.

THIS COMPANY PAYS SEVEN PER CENT. INTEREST.

IT SECURES EVERY INVESTMENT BY A FIRST MORTGAGE ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE.

IT AFFORDS A SAFE AND TRUSTWORTHY MODE OF INVESTMENT FOR EXECUTORS AND TRUSTEES.

DIRECTORS.

LOUIS FITZGERALD.	HENRY A. HURLBUT.
GEORGE D. MORGAN	JAMES M. MORRISON.
WILLIAM SLOANE.	HENRY B. HYDE.
GEORGE H. STUART.	DANIEL DODD.
HENRY M. ALEXANDER.	WILLIAM S. LAMBERT.
JAMES M. HALSTED.	JOHN J. MCCOOK.
WILLIAM HENRY SMITH.	HENRY B. MARQUAND.
RICHARD IRVIN, JR.	EDMUND A. SMITH.
ALANSON TRASK.	WILLIAM MILES.
ELBERT B. MONROE.	B. F. RANDOLPH.

LOUIS FITZGERALD, President.
HENRY A. HURLBUT, Vice-Pres't.

VERMILYE & CO., BANKERS

16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, NEW-YORK CITY AND BROOKLYN BONDS.

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

WASH'N R. VERMILYE, JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE | DONALD MACKAY, LATHAM A. FISH

CHASE & ATKINS, BANKERS AND BROKERS

NO. 18 BROAD STREET, NEW-YORK.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS SUBJECT TO DRAFT AT SIGHT.

GOLD; GOVERNMENT, STATE, MUNICIPAL, AND RAILROAD SECURITIES BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

NEW-YORK CITY Six Per Cent. Currency Bonds,

MAY AND NOVEMBER,

For sale by DREXEL, MORGAN & CO., WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.

CONSOLIDATION COAL COMPANY OF MARYLAND, No. 71 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1876.

THIS COMPANY WILL PURCHASE FOR its Sinking Fund its First Mortgage Seven Per Cent. Bonds to the amount of ($30,000) thirty thousand nine hundred and sixty dollars in cash, and invites proposals for the surrender of any of said bonds to that extent.

Bids should be addressed to the "Committee on Sinking Fund," at this office, on or before the 12th day of January, 1876, at 12 o'clock M., when the same will be opened and the amount awarded to the most favorable bidders for the company.

H. C. HICKS, Treasurer.

WOOD & DAVIS,

BANKERS,

NO. 31 PINE ST., NEW-YORK.

GOVERNMENT BONDS; STATE, MUNICIPAL, RAILROAD SECURITIES, AND GOLD, BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

C. D. WOOD. S. D. DAVIS.

DEFAULTED RAILROAD BONDS

BOUGHT AND SOLD

by the old-established Stock and Bond House of

ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO.,

NO. 43 PINE ST., NEW-YORK.

ST. LOUIS, ALTON AND TERRE HAUTE RAILROAD CO., No. 12 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1876.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE FIRST Mortgage Bonds of the St. Louis, Alton and Terre Haute Railroad Company:

Proposals will be received by the undersigned until noon of Thursday, 20th inst., at the office of the company, No. 12 Wall st., New-York, for the sale to him of the whole or any part of $7,000 principal of said bonds for the purpose of the Sinking Fund.

ROBERT BAYARD, Acting Trus tee.

ROBERT WINTHROP & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

NO. 18 WALL ST.,

execute orders for STOCKS, BONDS, and GOLD, allow interest on DEPOSITS, and transact a general Banking and Brokerage business.

NEW-JERSEY MIDLAND RAILWAY.—More than a million and a half of bonds surrendered under the Balestier plan of reorganization; time extended to Feb. 1; the success of the plan being assured, all other holders should join at once.

D. B. HALSTEAD, Chairman.

H. P. DECHERT, Secretary.
Office, No. 138 Chambers st., Room No. 10.

OFFICE OF THE HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1876.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this company, held on the 30th ult., Mr. Theodore Keeler tendered his resignation as Secretary, and the same was accepted.

RICHARD W. CLARK, Secretary pro tem.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL ST.,

ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE

TRADESMEN'S

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

NO. 168 BROADWAY.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1876.

A dividend of TEN PER CENT., and an extra dividend of FIVE PER CENT., have this day been declared, payable 10th inst. T. Y. BROWN, Secretary.

COMMERCIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

NO. 157 BROADWAY.

FORTY-NINTH DIVIDEND.

CASH CAPITAL.....$200,000 00
NET ASSETS, Jan. 1, 1876.....511,471 30

NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1876.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of TEN per Cent., and an extra dividend of FIVE per Cent., both payable on demand.

DAVID QUACKINBUSH, Secretary.

ESTABLISHED 1787.

KNICKERBOCKER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, OFFICE No. 64 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1876.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIrectors, held this day, the usual semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent. on the capital stock of this company was declared, payable on and after Jan. 15, 1876. The transfer-books will be closed from this date until the 15th inst. E. W. ALBRO, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE IRVING INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 157 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1876.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent., payable on demand.

JAMES M. WILSON, Secretary.

SIXTY-NINTH DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK EQUITABLE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 58 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1876.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Ten per Cent., Payable on and after the 10th inst. JOHN MILLER, Secretary.

MARKET NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1875.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent., payable to stockholders on and after Jan. 3, 1876. The transfer-books will remain closed until that date. A. GILBERT, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 186 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1876.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent., payable on and after Jan. 4, 1876.

C. W. PARMELEE, Secretary.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, Dec. 17, 1875.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of Four (4) per cent., payable, free of tax, on and after the third day of January next, until which date the transfer books will remain closed.

A. S. APGAR, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

FORTY-EIGHTH DIVIDEND.

CLINTON

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

NO. 156 BROADWAY, JAN. 7, 1876.

The usual semi-annual dividend of TEN PER CENT. is payable on demand.

G. T. PATTERSON, Jr., Secretary.

OFFICE

HOFFMAN

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

No. 130 Broadway.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1876.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT. is this day declared, payable on demand.

JOHN D. MACINTYRE, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND YONKERS FIRE INS. CO.

NO. 100 BROADWAY.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1875.

The Board of Directors have declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent., payable Jan. 3, 1876.

JOHN W. SIMONSON, Secretary.

FIFTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND.

OFFICE NATIONAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 52 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1876.

A regular semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent. and an extra dividend of Three per Cent. are now payable.

HENRY H. HALL, Secretary.

LONG ISLAND INSURANCE COMPANY,

No. 203 Montague st. and No. 120 Broadway, New-York.

DIVIDEND.

BROOKLYN, Jan. 8, 1876.

A semi-annual dividend of EIGHT (8) PER CENT. has this day been declared, payable on demand.

WILLIAM W. HENSHAW, Secretary.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE No. 227 SOUTH 4TH ST., PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 29, 1875.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The transfer-books of this company will be closed on the 31st inst., and reopen on Monday, Jan. 17, next. A quarterly dividend of Two and a Half per Cent. has been declared on the preferred and common stock, clear of all taxes, payable in cash on and after the 25th of January next, to the holders thereof as they shall stand registered on the books of the company at the close of business on the 31st inst.

All dividends payable at this office, where blank orders for dividends can be obtained.

S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

UNITED NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD AND CANAL COMPANY, TRENTON, N. J., Dec. 16, 1875.

DIVIDEND.—THE USUAL QUARTERLY DIVIdend of Two Dollars and Fifty Cents per share on the capital stock of this company will be paid, on and after the 10th day of January next, at the offices of the Pennsylvania Railroad, No. 57 Broadway, New-York, and No. 238 South 4th st., Philadelphia.

The transfer-books will be closed from 20th day of December until Jan. 3, 1876.

LEROY H. ANDERSON, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 9, 1875. OFFICE HAMILTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 11 WALL ST.

THE REGULAR SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of Five per Cent., also an Extra Dividend of Five per Cent., is this day declared, payable on and after Jan. 1, 1876. Transfer-books closed from 20th inst. to Jan. 3, 1876, inclusive. D. D. LEEDS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 395 CANAL ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1875.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Ten (10) Per Cent., payable on and after Jan. 3, 1876.

A. C. MILNE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF NIAGARA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 201 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1875.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent., payable on and after Jan. 3, 1876.

P. NOTMAN, Vice President and Secretary.

OFFICE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 7 NASSAU ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1875.

SEVENTIETH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF Directors have this day declared the usual quarterly dividend of three (3) per cent., payable to stockholders or their legal representatives on and after the 15th day of January next. Transfer-books will close on the afternoon of the 5th January and be reopened on the morning of the 16th January. W. J. EMMET, Secretary.

THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1875.

A DIVIDEND OF SEVEN PER CENT. OUT of the earnings of the last six months, free of all taxes, has this day been declared by this bank, payable on the 1st day of January next. The transfer-books will remain closed from the 20th inst. to the 1st prox.

E. H. PERKINS, Jr., Cashier.

OFFICE OF WELLS-FARGO & CO., No. 65 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 11, 1875.

THE REGULAR SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of FOUR PER CENT. has been declared by the Directors of this company, payable Jan. 15, 1876, at our office as above.

The transfer-books will be closed Jan. 5 at 2 P. M., and reopened Jan. 17.

THEO. F. WOOD, Assistant Secretary.

THE LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1876.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a dividend of TWO PER CENT. out of the earnings for the six months ending with Dec. 31, 1875, payable on the 1st day of February next at the office of CHASE & ATKINS, NO. 18 BROAD ST.

The transfer-books will close at the close of business on WEDNESDAY, the 12th inst., and will reopen on the morning of Wednesday, the 2d day of February next.

E. D. WORCESTER, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 15, 1875.

DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. HAS been declared by this company, payable on the 1st day of February next to the holders of full-paid shares registered at the close of the 15th day of January next, after which and until the 5th day of February the transfer books will be closed.

L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Treasurer.

THE NATIONAL PARK BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1875.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER Cent. has this day been declared, payable Jan. 3, 1876. The transfer-books will remain closed until that date.

JAMES M. ODELL, Cashier.

OFFICE CITIZENS' INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 156 Broadway, NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1876.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF TEN PER CENT. ON the capital stock, also an interest dividend of three and a half per cent. on the reserved fund, is payable on demand.

E. A. WALTON, Secretary.

MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 6, 1875.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this bank for the election of eleven Directors to serve the ensuing year, will be held at the banking-house, TUESDAY, Jan. 11, 1876. Polls open from 12 M. till 1 P. M. By order of the Board.

C. N. BANTA, Cashier.

OFFICE OF MARYLAND COAL COMPANY OF ALLEGANY COUNTY, MD., Nos. 15 AND 17 TRINITY BUILDING, NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1875.

THE BOARD OF

IN THE CITY CHURCHES.

THE SIN OF DETRACTION.

SERMON BY REV. DR. MORGAN DIX AT ST. JOHN'S CHAPEL.

Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix, Rector of Trinity Parish, preached yesterday morning at St. John's Chapel, the building of which was formerly the chief Episcopal Church in the State. His text was from the fifteenth Psalm of David, the first and third verses: "Lord, who shall abide in Thy tabernacle, who shall dwell in Thy holy hill? He that backbiteth not with his tongue, nor doeth evil to his neighbor, nor taketh up a reproach against his neighbor."

He said, substantially:

It is recorded in the sacred book that when Adam fell from grace, God said that the ground should be cursed for his transgression, so that in sorrow he should eat his bread; whereupon a thick and noxious growth of weeds and poisonous plants sprang up to vex the sower. Human nature, also, from that hour produced its crop of sins and weaknesses—rank growths from the garbage and waste of God's gifts. When one considers humanity in all its aspects the scene which meets the eye is one that angels might deplore and devils gloat over. Tall forests of hideous crimes and foul habits bar out God's gracious light, and immense thickets of vices and follies retard the step. Each separate weed is worthy of painful study, but it will be sufficient to pull up one for edification and profit. Who is there who can say that in the garden lot of his soul there is not such a one breathing contagion? Who can believe himself so different from the rest of mankind? My subject to-day is the sin of detraction. Man can be harmed by his fellow man in his person, his goods, or his reputation. It is with the last of these that detraction deals. Man may suffer in his character by defamation, by slander, by libel, or by detraction. The defamer or slanderer whispers right and left what he knows to be false. The libeler puts the expression of his malign spirit into print, knowing that he publishes a lie. But the detractor is altogether different. He does not aspire to publicity, and he shrinks from coarseness. The masters of the art of detraction are very far from the coarse liars who throw mud and offal at distinguished men in the hope that some of the filth will stick. They move in the most refined and polished circles of fashion. Without speaking an unkind word, without uttering a coarse expression, the detractor does his work, blotting, blurring, defaming, defiling the character of his victim. It is to this universal blot, this dry-rot of modern society, that I invite your attention.

What is detraction? It is the taking away of something, the putting off, the robbery of something, the picking holes in a man's character, the filching from him his good name by mysterious hints and gestures, by slurs, and looks and witty remarks and graceful satire. But consider of what kind mortals are; neither great, nor good, nor overwise. How do we appear in the eyes of God who, as the sacred book tells us, charges his very angels with folly? We go stumbling on through the world, blundering, falling, picking ourselves up as we best can, full of grievous faults, but yet always with a little good in us. God makes allowances for our shortcomings, knowing the circumstances which make the strongest and the wisest trip. But men make no allowance for the failings of their brother man, for the sake of the good in him. Charity makes the most of that good. Detraction being the opposite, takes away and belittles that modicum of good, robbing him who is poor already. Charity covers a multitude of sins. Detraction pulls off the little skirting of robe that covered the man. But the detractor would not for the world utter a falsehood. He abhors a lie, but in a pleasant playful way, with smiling face and gestures of amity he plays his victim, turns him out shuddering to the scorn and contempt of society, and then departs for fresh victims. The detractor's motives are complex, but analysis gives one general and divers special causes for his vice. The general motor is selfishness; a huge dark engine hid away in the soul's cellarage lying far below, but putting into motion innumerable wheels. Among the special causes we find personal interest, envy, and vanity. I shall pass rapidly over the first and second, which appertain principally to public and commercial affairs, and whose consideration would inordinately lengthen this discourse. Unfortunately they are too conspicuous. Detraction of public men is our national reproach, but the ignominy of it is even exceeded by the indifference we feel at our own shame. It is the crying infamy of our politics. Every man in high station is a mark for a torrent of scandalous abuse and vilification. To be nominated for high office is to be exposed in the pillory, and to be plastered with mud and offal. And in business affairs it is the same. Men do not shrink from the most odious detractions to ruin the credit of rival houses for the sake of supplanting them. Envy, too, is only too conspicuous. Nothing is better known than the pleasure which people always take in hearing of other folks' misfortunes. Men have a fierce, acrid, ugly satisfaction in hearing evil reports of others, and there must be some secret, deep-seated cause for this peculiar feeling. Perhaps it may be that those who stand delight to hear of others falling, because the mind creates instantaneously a comparison. And some of the pleasure may arrive from the contrasted feeling of security. But with the most part of mankind, at the bottom of the matter is envy. There is, however, a cause more subtle, and that is the spirit of detraction which springs from vanity. Probably nothing is more admired than wit, but there is a false wit as well as a true. The wit which consists in making merry at others' expense and that which depends upon irreverence, upon a profane dexterity in misquotation of the holy writings, must both be classed as false. There is no method, however, by which a reputation for wit can be more easily acquired than by the former. It is true that it appeals to one of the lowest passions of humanity, but alas, to one that can always be counted upon, for it is always there. There is nothing so popular in society, nothing so sure to attract attention and win applause as this vice of detraction. Suppose a room filled with average men and women, and a man enters to whom no one would listen for a minute if he spoke on any subject of serious import, but when he commences a bit of bitter gossip every face is inclined in his direction, every ear is turned to him, and he has the full attention of the entire room. And the more dirt he piles upon some reputation, the more attentive the listeners, the more intense the interest. How can any one who thinks to attract the attention of an assembly to himself resist the sole method by which he can obtain it?

But let this detractive spirit be joined to intellectual force, to considerable power of pleasing, and the disease becomes most potent, being a veritable dry-rot and turning the heart to bitter dust. Oh! what reward shall be given to thee, thou false tongue! Whom does not this spirit of detraction assail? Which of us has not been guilty? Who has not taken his turn at belittleing some fellow-being? It is well that God is more merciful to us than we are to ourselves. Everybody has something good in him which offsets in a measure his ill-qualities, and even to his ill acts are some justifications, or rather extenuations, which the merciful God would see and allow. But his fellow-man must be smart and jocose and set his victim in a ridiculous light. He makes a pleasant jest of infirmity and error. And if this be done in a bright, sparkling style, with wit and graceful raillery, nine out of ten persons will be enchanted, and will exclaim, rapturously, "How fascinating, how clever, how racy in thought, how elegant in style, what a contrast to the dull minds that make up the average of society!" And yet it is a dreadful evil, a moral poison-plant, but one almost hopeless to reform or extirpate. Party spirit has so broken the people into separate cliques and sects that men have actually begun to believe that detraction of men in other ranks is a sort of virtue and proves them to be true to their own sect. And then again the changeable character of our surroundings is responsible for something. The waters are continually seething, new men are coming to the top, and old friends disappearing, in a fashion which begets a habit of cruel criticism. And still stronger is the motive found in the terrible struggle of all classes to get on, and to thrust out of their way men whose rivalry might be troublesome, or whose talents might command respect. A little of this oil of detraction carefully applied when opportunity serves burns the victim like vitriol, and he gets out of the road, and leaves the path clear. But there are silly ones in society who, from mere vacancy of thought, to pass away the idle hours spend time in chitchat, in gossip, and detraction. Such people commit untold cruelty without thought, certainly without reflection. Like the children, they commit horrible wrong without "meaning to." A ceaseless fire is kept up in society against the habits, persons, dresses, thoughts, and feelings of the absent. The folks draw their chairs up in a circle and warm their hands at the fire of detraction. They don't realize what they do, but like the madman who flings about fire declare that it all is in sport. But let us greatly fear, for such sins shall not go unpunished when the day of judgment comes, and that sun rises which is never to go down; its beams shall throw full light upon the aims and motives of every idle word that man has spoken. Here we are tenants in common of this little world, and yet we cannot live in charity together; all are alike weak, nor can any one justly triumph over his brother. Those who judge do the same thing for which they condemn others. Here we are of one common blood, of one common clay, all going down together to the grave. We are bidden by the God of love to love one another, to help one another on our way through life, and we obey by pushing our weaker brethren into pits and down precipices. We are tormented by the same afflictions, and are blessed by the same comforter, the same Divine paraclete of whom the Savior said, "Behold, I send you a comforter." Why, then, are we hard upon each other? Why do we refer constantly to each other's faults? The man who bears evil testimony against his neighbor, says the sacred word, is a maul, or a sword, or a sharp-pointed arrow. The year is new, let us make for ourselves a new rule in its honor. Let us resolve that if we cannot speak good of any one, we will speak nothing. For blessed are the merciful; they shall obtain mercy. Blessed are the peacemakers, for they shall inherit the kingdom of heaven.

AN OLD CHURCH.

SERMON BY REV. DR. THOMAS D. ANDERSON ON THE GROWTH OF THE FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH.

At the First Baptist Church, at Park avenue and Thirty-ninth street, yesterday morning, the Pastor, Rev. Dr. Thomas D. Anderson, preached a sermon upon the growth of this church within the past 100 years, taking for his text of Psalms, xc., 16-17: "Let thy work appear unto thy servants, and thy glory unto their children. And let the beauty of the Lord our God be upon us; and establish thou the work of our hands upon us; yea, the work of our hands establish thou it."

The text, the preacher said, was eminently appropriate to the opening of this Centennial year, and harmonized admirably with the spirit in which the members of that church should approach the coming anniversary of their organization. All things pertaining to the history of God's people might be profitably studied, and when the history of a particular church went back through several generations, clearly evincing the special care and providence of Jehovah in its preservation and advancement from stage to stage, it became an inheritance of honor, faith, and encouragement. Such was the history of the First Baptist Church in this City. Events preparatory to its formation dated as far back as 1714, when twelve persons were baptized. At that time the prejudice against the Baptist mode of worship was so strong that the meetings had to be conducted in secret. On one occasion the minister in charge was forced, through fear of disturbance, to baptize five women at midnight. The feeling of the rabble toward the little band of converts to the new teaching became so strong that the interference of the State had to be requested, and it was only when Gov. Burnett in person had appeared on the scene and sanctioned the new formulary that opposition on the part of the ignorant multitude ceased. In 1845 Rev. Benjamin Miller, from Scotch Plains, visited New-York and baptized one Joseph Meeks. A series of prayer-meetings at the house of Jeremiah Dodge followed. These were the day when there were literally only two or three gathered together, and when the future held out no hope or promise of success. Gradually the number of the little band increased to thirteen. In 1753 they united with the Scotch Plains Church. Services were for a time held in a sail loft in William street, and on March 14, 1760, the congregation entered into their first house of worship, on Gold street, below Fulton, on the west side. It was unnecessary to pursue this history further. There was another object in view, but if, by the 19th of June, the anniversary of their formation as a church, on this Centennial year, they pay off the indebtedness, by God's permission, they would have a celebration worthy of the occasion and the church. The text selected gave rise to several thoughts which could not be too deeply impressed upon the mind. We must identify ourselves with the work and glory of God. We must apprehend that for which they are apprehended by Christ. We must identify ourselves in body, soul, and spirit with the work. God has this purpose and this work. That purpose was the redemption of man. We must have the same implicit faith which accompanied the children of Israel when they marched through the Red Sea and emerged on dry ground. It was only men who thought strongly and felt strongly who had an abiding belief in God; the careless and the superficial man could not conjure up mental strength enough to grasp and retain hold of that sublime idea. No man really worthy of the name ever thought upon that grand subject without acknowledging in his heart the existence of a God. And it was through His efforts, and His alone, that that little band of thirteen had persevered through trials and discouragements, and finally attained to the full fruition of their hopes. Then all was simple piety and warm-hearted adoration of Christ. The material aspects of the services of the Church nowadays, the fine singing, the elegant furniture, the well-dressed throng of worshipers, did not exist then to interfere with the thoughts of the piously-inclined. The Baptists of 100 years ago knew no attraction like that of the sanctuary, and it was for us to imitate their virtues by wiping out for all time the burden of debt which still hung over the property of the church which they founded. Let us bring to completion what they have begun by a Centennial offering which will lift the last burden of debt from this edifice. Once let that be done, and the future prosperity of the church was assured. Its architecture was well adapted to the wants of its people; its interior was light and handsome without being too elaborate, and the locality was unsurpassed for convenience. Its founders might have made mistakes at the start, but the result of their labors was in every way acceptable at the present day, and if the site could again be chosen it would be difficult to find a more eligible one than that already selected. The preacher closed with an earnest appeal to his audience to come forward and free the church of the comparatively small debt which still burdened it before the Centennial anniversary in June next. The value of the church property is over three hundred thousand dollars, and the amount of the debt only $45,000.

CHRIST'S MISSION.

SERMON BY REV. DR. VERMILYE IN THE FIFTH AVENUE DUTCH REFORMED CHURCH.

Rev. Dr. Vermilye preached at the Dutch Reformed Church at Forty-eighth street and Fifth avenue, yesterday morning, taking as his text the seventeenth verse of the seventy-second Psalm: "His name shall endure for ever; His name shall be continued as long as the sun, and men shall be blessed in Him; all nations shall call Him blessed.'

The preacher, after referring to the crowded prayer-meetings recently held in his church, and which he announced are to be continued, said that the text was peculiarly appropriate to the day, as the Evangelical Alliance had pointed it out as one which might be advantageously expounded and commented on at this particular period of their labors. It was probable, therefore, he said, that thousands of clergymen would this day be preaching from the verse he had just read. There were, he said, various aspects in which this universal and perpetual praise of Christ might be considered, various lines of thought which might be applied to it, and various reasons assigned why His praise should be universal and perpetual. There are two tribunals to which all questions are, or at least may be, referred—the mind and the heart. In the latter we have conscience, hope, and a sense of spiritual need. If we referred these questions to the mind alone, we might criticise and doubt and waver, but when we referred them to the court from which there is no appeal, the heart, or conscience, then we accepted them, for we felt the absolute and imperative need of belief. Another reason why Christ's name shall continue for ever was found in the fact that his moral laws were upheld by conscience. Every man felt that they were right, and that society could not continue to exist without laws of this kind. It was true that a man's moral nature may become debauched, his sense of right and wrong perverted, but still he would feel, if he appealed to his inner sense, that these laws are right, and that they cannot be set aside. To-day a nation may be a nation of savages, and yet in one or two months they may be found standing up boldly for Christian truths. Such is the power of the Gospel. No man could listen to the Sermon on the Mount without being touched by it, and without feeling that there is something in it which human reason could not set aside. It is true that in Zoroaster and the Vedas may be found moral truths and precepts something like those that Christ taught, but was this any argument against them? If we should find a few grains of gold in the New-Hampshire hills, or while digging a cellar in New-York, should we therefore doubt of the wealth of California? It should rather confirm us in our belief. Christ's sinlessness was another claim to our belief in Him. Infidels, in speaking and writing of Christ, cautiously avoid saying anything of His character. None of them dare to decry it or to touch upon it. Even Mohammed, who did not believe in Christ's divinity, said in the Koran, Christ was truth, and added, "woe, woe to those who do not believe it." The text said that Christ's praise should be perpetual. A reason for this was found in his mission as a Redeemer. For ages men had yearned for a remission of their sins, and had asked, while a dark cloud of anxiety hung around them, who shall deliver us? The answer had come with Christ. In Him men had found what all yearned for; through His mediation and death they knew that an offended God might be appeased. Another reason for the perpetuity of Christ's name was found in His sympathy with human sorrow. None were too high or too low to feel this. He identified Himself with human nature, became one of us, took part in the marriage feast; did not spurn even Magdalen, and extended the hand of charity to the sick, the forsaken, and the destitute. In order to know Christ we must open our hearts to Him. When men thoroughly know themselves Christ will become known to them, also, as He is, and the words of the text will be verified, and all nations will call Him blessed.

THE LOSS OF CHRIST.

SERMON BY REV. DR. HUGH MILLER THOMPSON AT CHRIST PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Rev. Dr. Hugh Miller Thompson preached at Christ Church, at Fifth avenue and Thirty-fifth street, yesterday for the last time prior to his departure from the City. At the morning services the sermon was on the text "And when they had fulfilled the days, as they returned the child Jesus tarried behind in Jerusalem, and Joseph and His mother knew not of it."—Luke, ii., 43. Why this should be inserted as part of the Gospel for the season of Epiphany was not very apparent at first sight, said the preacher, and yet it was exceedingly appropriate. It narrates, said he, the loss of Jesus by Joseph and Mary. The manifestations of Jesus and his loss had come close together, just as gaining and losing, light and darkness, manifestation and occultation always came; just, also, as very often happens, when a man seems to have the strongest hold on life his hours are already sped. The appropriateness of the text is more readily manifest when we regard the circumstances under which Jesus was lost. The Feast of the Passover of old was the time at which all Jews were expected to repair to Jerusalem and there pay their vows. Men brought their families with them on the pilgrimage, and the city and its environs were very much crowded by the vast influx of persons from all parts. Joseph and his wife, as faithful followers and believers, we may suppose were very careful in their observances. Jesus, then a boy, was taken with them to the feast at Jerusalem, they not being able to leave Him behind. At this place, however, Jesus drops out of their circle. It may be that their thoughts were so taken up with their devotions that they thought not of Him. The mother knew that He had been intrusted to her care by God. Still she lost Him. Joseph and Mary leave the city and are content without knowing where He is. They supposed He had gone somewhere among their friends. They did not forget their devotions. God was so much greater to them as seen in the divided sea, in the illuminated desert, and in Moses, than incarnate in Jesus. When they returned they found Him at home in His father's house and about His father's business. We are all apt to lose the Lord as they did. Jesus drops out of our hands and hearts and thoughts. If He is the power of God, the loss is loss measureless and infinite. With Jesus gone from us there is really no home, no peace, no satisfaction, no hope. If He is gone from the home, then with the loss is that of all which makes that home Christian, half divine. If there are homes among you where there is no Christ, you may spend all cost, make every effort, and still the homes will not be worth preserving. Jesus Christ consecrates the homes of Christian men. If Jesus drops out of the heart, He drops out of the family and home as well. Whatever else we may gain, we have lost Jesus. Now, what are the times at which we are apt, or rather liable, to lose Jesus? The answer to this is, that under all circumstances the loss may occur—'mid the joys of life or its sorrows, 'mid its hopes or pleasures or miseries the loss may chance to come. He is just as liable, too, to be lost in the keeping of a feast or in the performance of a Christian duty. We may be so taken up with and engrossed in ourselves that when we leave a holy city we forget Him and leave Him behind. We may do so even in the very feast of Christmas, keeping it, as many are inclined to do, as a holiday, and not as a holy day. How many spend the day in feasting, in eating and drinking, and depart leaving Jesus behind them! How many of us are taken up at the time with the solemnities and observances of Eastertide, and when it is past leave Easter and Jesus behind. We come to the altar and find Him there, and on going away do not take Him with us. This loss of Jesus may happen in all the lines of Christian work. A man meets the child Jesus while at prayer, but does not take Him away with him. He goes away, and when he finds that Jesus is not with him he searches for Him among his friends and acquaintances, but does not find Him there. When Jesus is lost, and we are conscious of the loss and of its importance, how shall we find Him again? I speak here only of such as have had Jesus with them and have lost Him. The answer to the query is, we shall find Him going about His Father's business. If Jesus' path is to cross ours at any point it will do so when we go about His Father's business, which He does. If I have lost the child Jesus I should seek Him, and if I find Him not here I shall find Him, even as He was found by Joseph and Mary, in His Father's house.

THE WORK OF A YEAR.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE NEW-YORK BIBLE AND COMMON PRAYER-BOOK SOCIETY—A SERMON BY DR. GALLEHER.

The sixty-seventh report of the New-York Bible and Common Prayer-book Society was read last evening by Rev. Dr. Wheeler at the anniversary of the society in the church of the Heavenly Rest. The report says that the society has gone on during the past year doing its work quietly and steadily. Within the year one of the society, Rev. H. E. Montgomery, died, and this is mentioned in fitting language, and in the same place recognition is made of the receipt of sundry legacies received by the society. The distribution of Bibles during the year was 1,670 copies, of Testaments 1,168, and of prayer-books 32,332, making a total number of volumes of 34,170, which the society says is not, perhaps, great compared with what is demanded by the necessities of the age and country. These books, as far as possible, according to the policy of the board, have been sold, but very many of them have been given away, and it has been found that the prayer-books distributed have been of excellent service in leading converts into the Church. The Treasurer's report shows the receipts, including a balance on hand of $126 75 at the beginning of the year, to be $23,013 25.

Rev. J. N. Galleher, D. D., of Zion Church, then delivered the annual sermon, taking his text from Zachariah, xi., 7. "I took unto me two staves; the one I called Beauty, and the other I called Bands; and I fed the flock." He said that in this passage the prophet described the symbolical action representing the Divine Shepherd's care of his flock. It was intended to rebuke the unfaithful guardians of the people, and to declare the method of true oversight for the lack of which they suffered. The symbol was explained in another portion of the chapter. The staff or crook was the mark of the shepherd's office, and of old he was provided with two crooks, one used to number the sheep as they passed under it into the fold, and the other to draw back those that were straying away. Both were mentioned in the Psalm of the Shepherd King, in which he says, "Thy rod and thy staff, they comfort me." The special meaning of the symbolism in the text is made apparent in the two statements following it: "And I took my staff, even Beauty, and cut it asunder, that I might break my covenant which I had made with all the people." "Then I cut asunder mine other staff, even Bands, that I might break the brotherhood between Judah and Israel." The rod Beauty is thus the covenant of mercy and gracious protection, and the staff Bands is the instrument of brotherhood and unity. These utterances foreshadow the principles and methods of God's dealings with His people and outline the means of Him who calls Himself the Good Shepherd. We are living under a religious system which shows the mercy and goodness of God, and are permitted to think and speak of ourselves as in "covenant with Him." Equals contract with each other in a covenant, but there is no relation of equals in this covenant. God's engagement with men is always a free concession, not the procuring of a benefit to him by the surrender of anything that is valuable. We are made to covenant with God in that sense which implies a contract between equals. He has chosen to bind himself by this covenant. It is one, indeed, in which there is no room for anything but the operation of surpassing love and mercy. There is, of course, a sense in which the Christian covenant is real and finally exact; in which the promise on the one part is conditioned upon the performance on the other, but in essence it exhibits the free outgoing of Divine love. On the part of those benefited there is only weakness and the need of protection. They execute their part of the covenant when they submit to the guidance and care which can only result to their own advantage. They need control, the vigilance of one who does not slumber nor sleep, His power and wise provision, and these are given to them. It was no special or peculiar merit of man that evoked the covenant grace of God, but the mercy was poured out because there was need of it, and the deepest need called for the greatest mercy. We are comforted according to our desire. The benediction is upon those who hunger and thirst after righteousness, not only on those who have it. This covenant of mercy the prophet called beauty. Of the covenant God has given us an outward witness and memorial—the holy Bible. This in the figure of the text is the staff of the Good Shepherd by which his flock knows his guardianship. By this he gathers, numbers, guides, and protects them. The breaking of the other staff, Bands, announces dissolution and the sundering of that unity among the flock which binds them not only to the Shepherd but to one another. When the man passes under the staff Beauty, there is proposed to him not only the obligation of dependence upon the Shepherd, but an obligation of fraternity with those who are called to the same hope and benefit. There were two staves in the hands of the prophet Shepherd when he fed the flock—there are two in the hands of the Bishop and Shepherd of souls. One is the word of the Covenant; the other is the law and principle of unity. The church formulates this law in the universal creed, the sacraments, the government, and the form of worship. These are the "Bands" which unite the flock of Christ. The Church of unity is his staff, the instrument of his will, not the property of the flock. The Book of Common Prayer is the concrete expression of a great principle, and the embodiment of the truth that the Church of God is a divine and sacred thing. The society in whose behalf I am here, said Dr. Galleher, in conclusion, comes before you with the simple statement that its work is to distribute the Bible and the Book of Common Prayer. It has shown its efficiency by nearly seventy years of service, and asks your aid only in order that it may continue its beneficent activity. A collection was taken for the benefit of the society.

AN OLD HUNTING HORSE.

The Reading *Eagle* says that ex-Commissioner John Kurtz, of Caernarvon township, Pennsylvania, is the owner of a mare which he has used for twenty-six years for fox hunting. He rode her over all the mountains in the lower parts of Berks and Lancaster Counties, in that State, going over fences, rocks, cliffs, and gullies. The mare is now thirty-two years of age, is in excellent condition, and as lively as a colt. There is no wind-galls or other blemishes about her, and she apparently looks no older than ten or twelve years. The animal is so well trained that she will yet follow a pack of hounds over the hills without a rider. It is said that she can still trot a mile in four minutes. The animal is of the Arabian stock.

LUNATICS WATCHING EACH OTHER.

Recently an officer at St. Albans, Vt., having two insane persons to convey to an asylum for the insane at Brattleboro', called one of the lunatics aside and asked his aid in keeping watch of his companion during the journey, and then did the same with the other. The two lunatics sat side by side, silently eyeing each other through the whole route, and they have continually kept guard over each other in the asylum ever since.

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

SUICIDE IN BROOKLYN.

FATAL RESULT OF A NEW-YEAR'S SPREE—A YOUNG MAN SWALLOWS A DOSE OF PARIS GREEN.

A man named Stephen Francis Collins, thirty-two years old, and a harness-maker by trade, in the employ of Wood Gibson, No. 791 Broadway, New-York, committed suicide yesterday morning at his father's residence, No. 532 Willoughby avenue. The night before New Year's Mr. Collins went to a confectionery store in the neighborhood of his residence, for the purpose of purchasing candies for a little niece, and returned shortly afterward somewhat under the influence of liquor. On New Year's Day he observed the prevailing custom of calling upon his friends, and arrived home on Sunday morning following very much intoxicated. He continued his spree during Monday and Tuesday, and remained in the house all day Wednesday, apparently in a very gloomy frame of mind. He remained sitting in a chair in the basement during Monday and Tuesday night, resisting the remonstrances of his parents, and refusing to go to bed, saying that he could not sleep if he did. His father and mother, who are apparently very respectable people, were much distressed at their son's conduct, and implored him to reform, saying that there was ample time and opportunity for him to do so if he would. He promised to do his best in that direction, acknowledging that he had disgraced his family and was sorry for it. His despondency still continued, and was apparently accelerated by an injury to his spine, for which he was taking medicine. On Saturday morning he obtained some Paris green, which had been procured for the purpose of destroying vermin, and filling a wine-glass two-thirds full of the poison transferred it to a glass of water and swallowed the entire dose. Severe griping and cramping followed, and his symptoms became so alarming that a physician was called. Upon the arrival of the doctor Collins admitted that he had taken Paris green. The stomach-pump and every other known remedy was applied, but the patient continued to grow worse, and lingered in great agony until 8 o'clock yesterday morning, when he died. Coroner Simms took charge of the case and will hold an inquest to-morrow. The deceased was a single man, and, with the exception of his habits of intemperance, bore a good reputation. The remains will be buried to-morrow in Evergreens Cemetery.

LONG RANGE RIFLE PRACTICE.

EXPERIMENTS BY GEN. SHALER—THE MAXIMUM QUANTITY OF POWDER TO BE USED.

Major Gen. Alexander Shaler, President of the National Rifle Association, has occupied his leisure time during the past season in performing a series of experiments in long range rifle practice, and has made a report for the benefit of less experienced marksmen. The distances covered were 500, 800, 900, and 1,000 yards. At the first range seven kinds of ammunition were used—90, 100, and 105 grains of powder, with a lubricant, and 100, 110, and 115 grains, with a lubricant; at 800, 900, and 1,000 yards eight different kinds were used, both with and without a lubricant. The powder was Hazard F. F., and in every instance was carefully weighed, and did not vary a quarter of a grain. The shells were all new. Fifty shots of each kind were fired at each distance. To insure accuracy each shot was fired over a rest. Shooting was continued in all kinds of weather, and at no time was the wind-gauge manipulated for the purpose of making large scores. At the end of each day's shooting the distance of each hit from the centre horizontal line was measured, and the average distance per shot of each score computed and recorded. Following is the result of the practice at 500 yards:

100 grains without lubricant	4.30 inches
105 grains with lubricant	4.66 inches
100 grains with lubricant	4.92 inches
105 grains without lubricant	4.94 inches
110 grains without lubricant	5.49 inches
115 grains without lubricant	6.44 inches
90 grains with lubricant	7.36 inches

From this experiment it will be seen that there is not much choice between shooting 100 or 105 grains, with or without a lubricant.

The result at 800 yards was as follows:

105 grains without lubricant	7.96 inches
105 grains with lubricant	8.18 inches
115 grains without lubricant	8.86 inches
100 grains with lubricant	9.00 inches
120 grains without lubricant	10.00 inches
95 grains with lubricant	12.00 inches
110 grains without lubricant	12.74 inches
90 grains with lubricant	16.68 inches

Following is the table of deviations at 900 yards:

115 grains without lubricant	8.80 inches
120 grains with lubricant	11.30 inches
105 grains with lubricant	11.44 inches
105 grains without lubricant	11.68 inches
90 grains with lubricant	13.00 inches
100 grains with lubricant	13.54 inches
110 grains without lubricant	14.38 inches
95 grains with lubricant	16.04 inches

The foregoing table shows a difference of 2.50 inches in the deviation of the two kinds of ammunition first named, but a remarkable uniformity in the deviation of the second, third, and fourth kinds. The result at 1,000 yards was as follows:

115 grains without lubricant	12.21 inches
105 grains with lubricant	14.62 inches
110 grains without lubricant	14.66 inches
120 grains without lubricant	14.87 inches
100 grains with lubricant	15.64 inches
95 grains with lubricant	16.60 inches
105 grains without lubricant	18.02 inches
95 grains with lubricant	19.00 inches

There is a striking similarity in this table to that at 900 yards, in the difference between the two kinds of ammunition first named and the uniformity in the deviations in the second, third, and fourth. From these experiments Gen. Shaler thinks that at least as high as 115 grains, and possibly 120, may be used with advantage at 800, 900, and 1,000 yards. This opinion is sustained by the fact that in all these tests the elevations were lowered in proportion to the increase in the powder charges. During the season Gen. Shaler proposes to lay before the members of the National Rifle Association a number of facts relative to atmospheric and other influences which affect the flight of a bullet.

AMERICAN RACKET.

A game of racket was played at McQuade's racket and hand-ball court, No. 404 Madison street, on Saturday afternoon, before a large crowd. Barney McQuade undertook the difficult task of playing against two strong players, Sullivan and Norton. The games were well contested and some sharp play was shown on both sides. Sullivan and his partner were too much for McQuade, as will be seen by the following score:

	First Game.		Second Game.	
Sullivan	11	21	9	21
Norton	10		12	
McQuade	13	13	9	9

A match at hand-ball was then played, Barney McQuade against Morris Moore and James Madden, best two in three. This match was watched by the spectators with the greatest interest, as the closely contested game between these players on Friday led many to believe that this game would be close and exciting, and they were not disappointed, as the second game proved to be one of the best and most exciting games ever played in the court. Some beautiful plays were made, nearly all the balls being sent in on a low line. The third and deciding game was not played, as darkness set in before the close of the second game. The match was therefore a draw. Following is the score.

Players.	Games.	Aces by service.	Aces by returns.	Total.
McQuade	1	3	3—6	6
Moore	1	3	12—15	21
Madden	1	4	2—6	
McQuade	2	5	16—	21
Moore	2	2	5—7	18
Madden	2	8	3—11	

NEW-JERSEY FREEHOLDERS CENSURED.

When Judge Dixon, of the Supreme Court of New-Jersey, arrived at his court-room in Paterson on Saturday he discovered that no stationery had been provided by the Freeholders for the use of the court. The Judge remarked that public officers could be indicted as well for a nonperformance of duty as for misconduct in its performance. A rule of the Board of Freeholders requires that all orders for stationery for the court shall first be signed by the Presiding Judge. The Judges have declined to sign any such orders, and to this is attributed the failure in the supply. Counsel for the board made an apology in its behalf, and the rule will probably be rescinded. Judge Bedle, four years ago, terminated a similar controversy by saying that there was a higher power than the board and that the needed stationery had better be furnished.

PROGRESS OF THE MUTUAL COUNCIL.

Ex-Judge Van Cott, counsel for Mrs. Moulton, and Thomas G. Shearman, counsel for Plymouth Church, were each visited at their residences last evening, and questioned in reference to the completion of the list of delegates and churches which are to compose the mutual council. Both gentlemen admitted that the list was completed, Mr. Van Cott having received a favorable answer from the remote church and Pastor from which he had not heard on Friday night. They also refused to furnish a list of the churches for publication. The committee will hold a meeting to-day to perfect the list and the letter-missive. Mr. Van Cott will notify Mr. Shearman this morning that he is ready to complete the document, and invite him to appoint an hour for the meeting.

A MYSTERIOUS ARREST.

Yesterday afternoon Detective Richard O'Connor, of the District Attorney's office, lodged in Police Head-quarters Benjamin S. Compton, a merchant, on a charge of false pretenses. The prisoner, who is forty-nine years old, and a native of Michigan, was arrested in the City of Richmond, Va., on a requisition issued by Gov. Tilden. The details of the case could not be learned. Quite a number of prominent merchants called at Central Office yesterday and asked Inspector Dilks if they could not bail the prisoner. Compton will be brought to the District Attorney's Office to-day.

THE TRAMP NUISANCE.

DETAILS OF RECENT OUTRAGES IN BELVIDERE, N. J.—ACTION OF THE BOARD OF FREEHOLDERS IN UNION COUNTY.

The people of New-Jersey are still agitated over the tramp nuisance. The vigorous measures adopted by the Jersey City authorities lately has had the effect of reducing perceptibly the number of those who frequented the station lodging-houses, while the determination to send the idlers found in other cities to the work-house has been attended by equally gratifying results. The matter was brought, on Friday, to the notice of the Union County Board of Freeholders, and, on motion of Mr. Baldwin, a committee was appointed to consider the propriety of erecting a "work-house" for the accommodation of this class of travelers. The committee is expected to report at the next meeting of the board. A dispatch from Belvidere gives the details of an outrage committed at that point by a band of eighteen tramps. They visited in bands of four and five each the houses of the laboring population, and finding only women at home, made themselves masters of the situation. Houses were broken into, and every portable article they could lay their hands on they carried away with them. Many of the women were grossly insulted by the rowdies. They approached a saloon in the town, but found the doors barred against them. The proprietors discharged a gun at the marauders and drove them away. The tramps next surrounded the house of Justice Temple, where they were extremely violent in their demonstrations, demanding "blood or money." A party of the villagers armed themselves, and started out to put an end to the raid. They captured five of them, and the feeling they aroused was so bitter that it was only with difficulty that the outraged villagers were prevented from laying violent hands on them and hanging them to the nearest tree. The five men were sent to jail to await trial, while the rest of them fled to other parts.

AN OLD LETTER OF DR. FRANKLIN.

TWENTY-ONE YEARS BEFORE THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE—UNDER DATE OF MARCH 11, 1755.

A correspondent has been favored with an inspection of an autograph letter of Benjamin Franklin, hitherto unpublished, which is in the possession of Hon. Edwin Dodge, of Gouverneur, St. Lawrence County. It is copied verbatim, and the copious use of capitals will be noticed. The original is tattered and time-stained, though perfectly legible, and is written on a half sheet, foolscap size:

PHILADA., March 11, 1755.

Sir:

Mrs. Franklin is confident that she sent 20 Reams of the Paper I ordered for you, but has no Bill of Lading for it, & has forgot the Captain's Name.

Please to enquire of Mr. Williams whether it came to him. It not perhaps it was sent per Dole, & Mrs. Williams can tell where he usually stores the Goods he leaves in Boston. Lest you should be under any Disappointment, I have this Day shipt you 13 Reams more of the same sort in the care of my Kinsman Mr. North, which I hope will come safely to hand. It is the finest I have in the House, but if it will not do, give it to Mr. Williams, & I shall soon be able to send some finer. I am, Sir,

Your humble Servant,

B. FRANKLIN.

13 Reams at 11 |6 per Ream
is £7. 9. 6.
Pensalva. Money.

At the foot of this letter appears the following:

Boston, January 25th., 1757. Received of John & Thomas Leverett Seven pounds Nine shillings & Sixpence in full for the above Thirteen Reams paper per Mr. Franklin's Letter to me to receive the above Sum for his use, & for which I am to be accountable to him for.

JONA. WILLIAM S.

This venerable epistle antedates the Declaration of Independence by twenty-one years. At the time of its date Washington was a young man of twenty-three, the American Revolution had hardly been thought of, and the illustrious philosopher was in the zenith of his usefulness, and had accomplished but little more than half his years.

SPEECH BY MR. BAYARD.

United States Senator Bayard, of Delaware, was among the guests of the Philadelphia Democratic Campaign Club, Saturday evening, and made an able speech in which, among other things, he declared himself to be an irrevocable hard-money man, and in favor of specie payments at once. On these points he said, as reported by the Philadelphia *Item*:

"Where is a line or word in the Federal Constitution that gives Congress power over the banking system of the country—not only to assume it wholly, and decree what amount, what especial kind of capital shall be used in banking, but to control the volume and character of the currency? To Congress was delegated the power to 'coin money' and regulate its value, and to punish the counterfeiting of such coin, and to borrow money on credit, but no where to create an irredeemable paper currency, much less to deprive the States of all power over a subject that ever since the foundation of the Government, and by the nature was theirs—and which they had from its origin exercised, and which they must be allowed to resume if we wish to see our system of finance ever again adjusted in stability and security, regulating itself in accordance with the demands of business. Let them give us back the honest money of the world, the gold and silver coined under the Constitution, the true dollar for all debts, whether due to the hard hand of labor or the money-chest of the capitalist—and leave banking and all forms of credit it may find needful to the States where it belongs, and from which, under the pretext of taxation for revenue, it was improperly taken. It is our boast that all men are equal before the law, but what a commentary when we see those classes of our community most needing protection receiving but eighty or ninety per cent. of their hard earnings, while the holders of other obligations of the Government are paid in gold coin. Dishonest money will make a dishonest people. It destroys that precision and accuracy which is necessary for good faith and just dealing. To demoralize a people no engine is more efficient than a currency which fluctuates in value, and being no measure of value, is yet compelled to be received for debts."

A DOG-EATING PAUPER.

The Pittsburg *Gazette* says that one of the inmates of the Allegheny Poor Farm has developed a mania for dog flesh, and at every opportunity he kills and eats the unfortunate dogs that come in his way. He seems to delight in this kind of food, though his idiosyncrasy was not discovered until he had gratified his remarkable taste, on the sly, on several occasions. Quite recently, when it was supposed that he had outgrown this liking, and was contented with such food as satisfies ordinary mortals, it was discovered by Superintendent Grubbs that he had been at his old tricks. A farmer in the neighborhood missed a large and valued Newfoundland dog. No trace of the missing animal could be found until a day or two ago, in an out of the way place, the hide and some other parts of the missing animal were discovered. This man who has such a strong love for dogs—and whose name, by the way, is Exler—was suspected, and a little probing induced him to confess that he had caught the dog and killed him and used some parts of the flesh for food.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

The Connecticut River is now open from Hartford to Long Island Sound.

The number of deaths in Providence in 1875 was 1,915, or 19.02 in each 1,000 of the population.

Nelson Mills, who was stabbed by McConnell, on Wednesday last, died in Hamilton yesterday morning.

The Rochester Crispins persistently refuse to accede to the twenty per cent. reduction of wages made by the employers last month, and all the manufactories are consequently at a standstill.

A dispatch from Montreal says: A writ of attachment for $331,178 has been issued in the suit of James Bayliss vs. A. Hibbard. This action is taken in connection with loans advanced for the construction of the Montreal, Portland and Boston Railway.

The Cincinnati *Commercial's* Evansville special says: In an affray at Rockport, Ind., Friday night, Robert N. Nixon, ex-Marshal of Rockport, was shot four times by Charles Bullock, a brother of the editor of the *Republican-Journal*. Nixon will probably die. The quarrel arose from some trifling matter.

Second Assistant Postmaster General Tyner has written a letter, in which he shows that the letters on which the Indianapolis *Sentinel* made unfounded charges against him of complicity in the mail-bag frauds, were in every sense proper, and were written at the instance of the Postmaster General.

COUNTERFEITERS ARRESTED.

BOSTON, Jan. 9.—Patrick Devenny and wife, Joseph Devenny and wife, and Michael May, who have been engaged for some time in running a private mint and coining spurious nickels, at a locality called Darginville, in Ward Twenty, this city, were to-day arrested and their tools, dies, &c., captured by Mr. Colkert, of the United States Secret Service. They will have a hearing before the United States Commissioner to-morrow.

THE MAINE FINANCES.

AUGUSTA, Jan. 9.—The State Treasurer has made his report for 1875, showing the finances of Maine to be in a sound and healthy condition. The receipts for the year were $1,568,775 43; balance on Jan. 1, 1875, $222,185 84. The disbursements for the year were $1,513,867 43; cash on hand Dec. 31, 1875, $377,093 84. The estimated receipts for 1876 are $1,671,899 63, and the expenditures $1,553,490 30. The tax for 1876 will be four mills on the dollar.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

A meeting of the Ladies' Reception Committee of the New England Society will be held this evening at the Union League Club house at 8 o'clock.

Gen. Kilpatrick, besides contributing a letter once a week to THE TIMES, has been lecturing five times a week and spending his Saturdays and Sundays in this City. He goes to the West the present week, speaking every night till March, when he returns to the East.

A number of prominent merchants and capitalists held a meeting at Delmonico's, in Broad Street, last Saturday to consider the project of founding a new steam-ship company. No definite action was taken, however, and the proceedings were not made public.

Under orders from Capt. Van Dusen, of the Fifteenth Precinct, officers in citizens' clothes arrested thirty-four women who were walking the streets in the precinct. At the Washington Place Police Court, yesterday, they were all either fined or held in default of bail to answer.

Upon the complaint of Officer O'Brien, of the Central Office, Justice Kilbreth, who presided at the Washington Place Police Court yesterday, committed Joseph H. McMullen in default of $300 bail, to answer for attempting to pick a lady's pocket in Vesey street on Saturday night last. The same Justice also held Thomas Lynch in the same bail to answer for a similar offense.

Mr. Frederic Vors, Manager of Messrs. Tiffany & Co.'s bronze department, will give a free lecture in the Geographical Hall, Cooper Institute, to-morrow night, on "The Manufacture and Uses of Bronze." The lecturer will explain the instruments employed in the mathematical reduction of statues, and the different methods of enameling in their connection with ornamental bronze work.

During last week a prize fight was arranged to take place yesterday in a barn on Foxe's Farm, Hunt's Point, between Charles Soteido, of One Hundred and Sixty-eighth street and Boston avenue, and Thomas Kelly, of One Hundred and Sixtieth street and Cortland avenue. Yesterday afternoon a large crowd of loafers and roughs assembled at the place, when the reserve force of the Thirty-third Precinct made a descent on the place, dispersed the crowd, and arrested Soteido.

At a meeting of the Gramercy Boat Club on Saturday the following officers were elected for the year: President, J. A. Baird; Vice President, C. I. Hudson; Recording Secretary, D. McClintock; Corresponding Secretary, C. H. Wilcox; Treasurer, H. Mills; Captain, E. J. Atkinson; Lieutenant, F. Winnie; Trustees—F. Hopper, John Kyle, H. R. Mills, R. Weisner, and C. F. Nathan. It was voted that the club should build an eight-oared barge, in which a crew is to pull at the Centennial.

The firm of James W. Palmer & Son, wholesale grocers at Nos. 78 and 80 Murray street, which suspended last month, has succeeded in compromising with its creditors. The house, which is one of the largest in the trade, has been doing business in this City for forty years. The immediate cause of their suspension was the unexpected call for payment of a heavy indorsement, and their deficiency amounted to about thirty per cent. All the creditors have expressed great sympathy for the firm, and willingly signed the paper for a compromise on the basis of seventy per cent.

The Grand Charity Fair in behalf of the deserving poor of the east side will open to-night in the Dry Dock Building, under the patronage of Hon. Andrew Mills, President Dry Dock Bank; Hon. Joseph Archbold, Major Peter Bowe, Hon. Edward F. Moynihan, Hon. Thomas T. Sutliffe, Mr. John Monks, Hon. John Hart, Hon. Joseph Knowlton, Mr. John Englis, Hon. John C. Graham, Mr. John M. Young, and other prominent gentlemen. The ladies' committee consists of Mrs. B. T. Rhoads, Mrs. Margaret Ludwig, Mrs. Julius Bacharach, Miss Mary Hassen, Mrs. Peter Bowe, Mrs. Joseph Archbold, Mrs. John Monks, and about one hundred others. Judge Larremore, of the Court of Common Pleas, will deliver the inaugural address, and an appropriate poem will be read.

BROOKLYN.

At an early hour yesterday morning a colored boy, about a month old, was found in the areaway of the residence of Mr. Harris, No. 563 Broadway. He was sent to the city nursery.

Michael Alikers, of No. 51 Morrill street, was arrested and locked up yesterday on a charge of assaulting George Geire, inflicting severe injuries on his head with a club. His father was also arrested as an accomplice in the assault.

The regular meeting of the Long Island Historical Society will be held to-morrow evening in the Brooklyn Athenæum, corner of Atlantic avenue and Clinton street. A paper will be read by Rev. Dr. E. H. Chapin, on "John Hampden, or the Progress of Popular Liberty."

The residence of Jacob J. Moore, corner of Third and Ovington avenues, Bay Ridge, was entered by thieves some time during Saturday night, and wearing apparel valued at $142 stolen. No clue to either the property or the burglars has yet been obtained.

It was remarked last night that the Republican members of the Brooklyn Board of Aldermen would hold a caucus to-day, for the purpose of attempting a compromise of the difficulties at present existing in the board, in reference to the appointment of deputies in the City Clerk's office.

William Irwin was arrested on Saturday night, as he was about to cross the Catharine Ferry with a bag of sugar in his possession, which it was afterward ascertained he had stolen from the ship Favorita, which was lying at the foot of Bridge street. He was committed for trial.

Harry Salter and Thomas Lovitt, of the bark Teutonia, lying at Woodruff & Robinson's stores, quarreled with John Anderson, a shipmate, on Saturday night and beat him over the head with a belaying pin, injuring him severely. He was taken to the hospital, and Salter and Lovitt were locked up in the Third Precinct Station-house.

George W. Hoyt, an agent, went to the coal office of Stephen T. Bradford, at No. 271 Atlantic street, with a companion, on Saturday night, under the pretense of wanting to purchase some coal. While Bradford was showing Hoyt the coal in the yard, his companion stole $9 from the money-drawer and decamped. Hoyt claimed to know nothing about his companion, but was held to answer.

One of the friends of Mr. John Johnson, the boat-builder, who was shot a few mornings since near his residence in Lafayette avenue, stated yesterday that a memorandum-book, which was known to have been in Mr. Johnson's possession at the time of his injury, had not been recovered, but the Police deny any knowledge of it. Mr. Johnson was not so well last night, but his change of symptoms was not considered particularly dangerous. The wounded man's friends still strenuously deny the suicide theory.

LONG ISLAND.

A polar seal was shot on the heath at Orient one day last week. It was striped white and black, had very long hair, and was estimated to weigh about 200 pounds.

A number of Germans of the Fourth Ward of Long Island City, having become alarmed by the numerous acts of incendiarism and burglary which have taken place in their neighborhood recently, have organized a special police force, consisting of twenty-one members, three of whom will be on duty each night.

The method by which the Citizens' Gas-light Company of Long Island City succeeded in securing the contract for lighting the street lamps is sharply criticised, and it is alleged that it was accomplished through some sharp trickery in the Common Council. The bid for lighting the streets with oil was only $11 99 for each lamp per annum, while that of the gas company, which was accepted, was $50 65.

A majority of the Board of Supervisors of Queen's County voted, on petition of the town officers of Newtown, to improve Myrtle avenue, but the Chairman, Supervisor Brinckerhoff, of Jamaica, ruled that a two-thirds vote was necessary. Counsel for the Road Association, Hon. L. B. Prince and William E. Slocum, propose to test the legality of the ruling, and the necessary affidavits have been prepared for presentation to the court on application for a mandamus to compel the board to declare the resolution carried.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

The Hudson River Rifle Association, of Poughkeepsie, elected the following officers for the ensuing year: President, Col. John Bodine; Vice President, C. H. S. Bodine; Secretary, H. S. Sherwood; Treasurer, George L. Dennis; Directors, H. F. Clark, S. R. Darrow, Jr., R. Pitcher, H. J. Schraeder, and A. B. Smith.

NEW-JERSEY.

Rev. Mr. Kerr was installed Pastor of the West Newark Reformed Church last evening.

The New-Jersey Editorial Association will meet in the American Hotel, Trenton, next Monday, for the election of officers.

Mrs. Ann Feehan, of No. 285 Railroad avenue, Jersey City, died without medical attendance yesterday morning. She was sixty years of age.

During the eight months ending Dec. 31, 1875, there were 692 deaths in Paterson, of which 132 were from diphtheria and 54 from consumption.

Mrs. Mary Kelly, of No. 44 Railroad avenue, Jersey City, died suddenly yesterday. She retired on Saturday night in excellent health. County Physician Stout will hold an investigation.

At a meeting held in Upper Library Hall, Newark, Friday evening, a committee of fifteen was appointed to make preparations for a proper Centennial celebration by the Irish residents of the city.

The Passionist Fathers of St. Michael's Monastery, Hoboken, opened a religious retreat for men last Saturday, to last eight days. Each penitent will be provided with a separate apartment, and will be charged from five to ten dollars to defray expenses.

POST OFFICE CHANGES.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—The following Post Office changes have been ordered for the week ending Jan. 8, 1876:

New-England—Offices Established.—Eaton, Washington County, Me., William R. Averill, Postmaster; South Stetson, Penobscot County, Me., Mrs. Susan A. Lumbert, Postmaster; Chocorua, Carroll County, N. H., Hiram Mason, Postmaster; Smith's Ferry, Hampshire County, Mass., Clarence C. Cogswell, Postmaster; West Norwalk, Fairfield County, Conn., Mrs. Elizabeth M. Raymond, Postmaster. Postmasters Appointed.—Mrs. Amanda Fossett, North Union, Knox County, Me.; Samuel Stuart, South China, Kennebec County, Me.; William Sherer, Tenant's Harbor, Knox County, Me.; Mrs. Sarah Colburn, North Dorchester, Grafton County, N. H.

New-York—Established.—South Gates, Monroe County, N. Y., G. Huff, Postmaster. Postmasters Appointed.—Levi K. Brown, Lee, Oneida County; J. Robert Skinner, Lowell, Oneida County.

New-Jersey—Postmaster Appointed.—Miss Belle P. Wilson, East Creek, Cape May County.

Pennsylvania—Established.—Jackson Run, Warren County, Cyrus Starrett, Postmaster. Postmaster Appointed.—Allen M. Ayres, Canton, Bradford County.

THE REPUBLICAN NATIONAL COMMITTEE.

The Wilmington (Del.,) *Commercial* says: "The vacancy on the Republican National Committee has been filled by the appointment of Samuel M. Harrington, Esq. This action is taken by the Chairman of the State Committee, Mr. H. F. Pickels, after consultation by letters with the members of the committees. Mr. Harrington has taken no part in politics since the campaign of 1866, and this renewal of his active interest in party affairs will appear as evidence that he means to give them more attention hereafter."

PRINTING CLOTHS MARKET.

PROVIDENCE, Jan. 8.—The Printing Cloths market was very dull during the past week, with sales of only 24,000 pieces reported. Prices have been weaker and exhibited a downward tendency at the close; 4¼c. @ 4⅛c. for Standard and Extra 64x64 goods.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship Adriatic, from Liverpool.—Nicanor Otero, D. McNaughton, J. L. Caine, Mr. Woodthorpe, Capt. N. Whitehurst, Mrs. Hanna, Miss Hanna, Mr. Broe, A. S. Tibbey, Miss E. M. Tibbey, Mrs. Choisey, W. L. Kane, A. J. Hickson, Mr. Goosey, Mrs. H. Cash, William Taylor, Clifford Williams, John Crotty, R. H. Rose, James Smith, W. W. Yard, John Douglas, J. Kelly, E. D. Lichfield, H. Gregory, John Inglis, Leopold Wedeles, Castro Ruez Amado, J. O. Bedell, James Brandon, J. Schaffer, Mrs. J. Armstrong Murray, Master George Yates Murray, Miss Marion Florence Murray, W. A. Rappard, Capt. Allen.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....7:24 | Sun sets.....4:53 | Moon sets..7:07

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..6:43 | Gov. Island..7:32 | Hell Gate..8:54

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK..........SUNDAY, Jan. 9.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Adriatic, (Br.,) Jennings, Liverpool Dec. 30th, with mdse. and 65 passengers to R. J. Cortis, Jan. 1st, 295 miles W. from Fastnet, passed ship Stirling, from Liverpool, for New-York.

Steam-ship Wyanoke, Couch, Richmond, City Point, and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Herrman, (Ger.,) Reichmann, Bremen, Dec. 25, and Southampton, 28th, with mdse. and 55 passengers to Oelrichs & Co.

Steam-ship E. C. Knight, Chichester, Georgetown, D. C., and Alexandria, with mdse. and passengers to J. C. Kenyon.

Steam-ship Hermann Livingston, Mallory, Savannah, Jan. 6, with mdse. and passengers to William R. Garrison.

Steam-ship Glaucus, Bearse, Boston, with mdse. and passengers to Metropolitan Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Ann P. Clyne, Livingston, Philadelphia, with mdse. and passengers to James Hand.

Ship Cyclone, (of Boston,) Marshall, Padang, Sept. 12, with coffee, &c., to order—vessel to Vernon H. Brown & Co. Had fine weather till Oct. 26, when in lat. 32 36 S., lon. 30 20 E., encountered a heavy gale from W., accompanied by a high sea, which increased the next day to a terrific hurricane, the sea running mountains high, burying vessel in water, washing water-casks and spars adrift, filling forward-house, staving bulwarks, and washing side-ports in; laid to in the trough of the sea, and labored heavily; with great difficulty and danger got the ship before the wind; sounded pumps and found two feet of water in the hold; kept her before the wind till she was pumped free of water, and then brought her to, heading S. S. W., the wind being still W.; examined stanchions and found several started; also the waterway seams had worked open, and some of the butts in the deck and wood ends all; 28th, gale moderated, but squally, and with a heavy sea; kept the ship before the wind, pumped her dry, and then brought her to, heading N. W. by W.; at 6 P. M. got sail on the ship, and next day, having light winds and fine weather, calked the seams and made other repairs, ship making little or no water; Dec. 28, lat. 27 38, lon. 66, spoke brig Pramat, (Swed.,) from Havre, for Wilmington, N. C., 30 ds. out; 29th, lat. 30 20, lon. 70 37, spoke brig Queen Elisabeth, (Ger.,) from the Baltic, for Philadelphia.

Ship Brothers Apap, (of Malta,) Fenech, Licata 108 ds., with rags and sulphur to order—vessel to F. Robinson & Co. Passed Gibraltar Nov. 13.

Bark Kate Carnie, (of London,) Wilson, Singapore Oct. 1, with mdse. to order—vessel to Peabody, Willis & Co. Passed Anjier Oct. 11, Cape of Good Hope Nov. 20, St. Helena 30th, and crossed the equator Dec. 12, in lon. 25 30; Nov. 20, lat. 35 30 S., lon. 18 40 E., spoke ship Glenesk, (Br.,) from Calcutta, for London, 47 ds. out; Dec. 1, lat. 15 01 S., lon. 6 32 W., spoke bark Checkma, (Br.,) from Singapore, for Liverpool, 73 ds. out; 2d, lat. 14 03 S., lon. 8 26, spoke ship John Allan, (Br.,) from Madras, for London, 64 ds. out; Jan. 7, lat. 37 50, lon. 74 52, spoke bark Stella Arenana, (Ital.,) from Amsterdam, for Philadelphia, 42 ds. out.

Bark P. J. Carlton, (of Camden,) Hendricks, Calcutta Sept. 1, with mdse. to order—vessel to Parsons & Loud. Had strong S. W. monsoons in Bay of Bengal, with very bad weather; crossed the equator in Indian Ocean Sept. 28; passed Cape of Good Hope Nov. 5, with light southerly winds and fine weather; passed St. Helena 23d, having had light S. E. trades; crossed the equator in Atlantic Dec. 9, in lon. 35; Jan. 1, in lat. 33 45, lon. 70 15, spoke schr. Ada W. Gould, hence for Aspinwall, 4 ds. out; had moderate N. E. trades, and lost them in lat. 23, and since had light and baffling southerly winds.

Bark Zeus, (Norw.,) Christophersen, Rio Janeiro 43 ds., with coffee to Chas. T. Fry—vessel to Bockmann, Oerlein & Co. Crossed the equator Dec. 15 in lon. 33; Nov. 26, lat. 26 30 S., lon. 38 40, spoke a German bark, from Newcastle for Valparaiso, showing signal letters L O B F; 28th, lat. 32 S., lon. 27 50, spoke a British ship, from Liverpool for Bombay, showing signal letters J F G L; Dec. 3, lat. 4 30 S., lon. 32 10, spoke a German bark, from Cronstadt for Amoy, showing signal letters J H P N.

Bark Peppino Mignano, (Ital.,) De Martino, Marseilles 52 ds., in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co. Passed Gibraltar Nov. 17.

Bark Pasquale Ajello, (Ital.,) Pusto, Palermo 75 ds., with sulphur and sumac to order—vessel to A. P. Agresta. Passed Gibraltar Dec. 18; has had strong N. W. gales the entire passage.

Bark Fidente, (Aus.,) Radosovich, Belfast 38 ds., in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Amalia, (Aus.,) Chiavelli, Trieste 100 ds., with mdse. to order—vessel to Slocovich & Co.

Bark Delfino P., (It.,) Landini, Girgenti 80 ds., with sulphur to order—vessel to Slocovich & Co. Passed Gibraltar Nov. 4.

Bark Francesca R., (It.,) Califano, Licata 75 ds., with sulphur to order—vessel to J. C. Seager. Passed Gibraltar Nov. 19.

Bark Paolo, (It.,) Simonetti, Cork 45 ds., in ballast to Slocovich & Co.

Bark Francesco Cilento, (Ital.,) Caffiero, Patras 80 ds., with fruit to Dutilh & Co.—vessel to master. Passed Gibraltar Nov. 23.

Bark Hebe, (Ital.,) Gaarich, Limerick 39 ds., in ballast to master.

Brig Nettie, McKay, Turks Island 9 ds., with salt to J. P. & G. C. Robinson—vessel to Squire Bros. Nov. 20, lat. 25 34, lon. 40 88, spoke ship M. P. Grace, hence for San Francisco.

Schr. Rockie B. Yates, (of Damariscotta,) Yates, Frontera 26 ds., with mahogany to Theodore Victor & Sons—vessel to B. F. Metcalf & Co. Dec. 2, brig Caroline (Sp.) went ashore six miles below Frontera and became a total loss; crew and part of cargo saved.

Schr. Rescue (of Baltimore,) Hudgins, Nassau 10 ds., with mdse. to J. O. Ward & Co.

Schr. Harriet Brewster, (of Brookhaven,) Sanford, Para 20 ds., with rubber, nuts, &c., to G. Amsinck & Co., vessel to A. Abbott. Jan. 5, lat. 33 52, lon. 74 45, spoke brig Sportsman, from ——, for New-York.

Schr. Lizzie Titus, (of Greenport,) Phillips, Tuxpan 28 ds., with mdse. to L. Brandeis, vessel to J. O. Ward & Co.

Schr. Vapor, Applegate, Virginia.

Schr. Edward Slade, Soper, Richmond, Va.

Schr. Nellie M. Snow, Snow, Providence, for Virginia.

Schr. Evelyn, Monell, New-Haven.

Schr. James Reynolds, Hall, New-Haven.

WIND—Sunset, light, S. W., cloudy and hazy off shore.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

ANTWERP, Jan. 9.—The steamer Nederland, Capt. James, from Philadelphia Dec. 24, has arr.

THE

BUCKINGHAM

HOTEL,

5th av. and 50th st.,

Will be open for the reception of guests on TUESDAY, Jan. 11, 1876.

GALE, FULLER & CO.,

Proprietors.